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Corporation of Madras

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1949

PRESENTED BY

S. E. D. MASILAMANI, M.B.B.S., B.S.Sc., D.P.H. (London)
HEALTH OFFICER

1950

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S. E. D. Masilamani, M.B.B.S., B.S.Sc., D.P.H. (London)

HEALTH OFFICER

Corporation of Madras

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1949

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INTRODUCTION

From the review of the vital statistics of the year under report, it will be seen that there has been no noticeable change in the health of the city. There is a slight increase in the death-rate and infantile mortality. Birth-rate also shows a slight increase. 52,362 births registered in the city are the highest so far recorded. The various rates worked out are based on the estimated population at the end of this decennium and, as mentioned in the previous reports, the estimated population does not give a correct account of the population of the city, which has grown much beyond the estimate and the rates therefore, are not accurate. Shortage of protected water supply consequent on the failure of the monsoon in the two previous years, difficulty in the availability of food and its high cost are facts which adversely affected the health of the city. Yet the vital statistics show that the health of the city did not deteriorate. There was a mild out-break of cholera during the year. There were 36 deaths. The acute shortage of water supply during the year was favourable for an increase in water-borne diseases. The prompt action taken to ensure safe water supply in the city prevented a grave situation. The out-break of cholera was brought under control before the end of the year.

It will be noticed that an increased number of people had taken advantage of the services rendered through the general dispensaries and the special clinics. The dispensaries opened in the previous year at Adyar, Kodambakkam and Ayanavaram for affording medical relief have justified the necessity for such relief in those areas. Two separate leprosy clinics were opened on 18-1-1949 at Triplicane and Vyasarpady, each under a medical officer with special training in leprosy work under the scheme formulated by the Council and approved by Government in G. O. Ms. 4453 P.H. dated 30-12-1948. The medical officers and the health visitors have surveyed areas situated near their clinics at Vyasarpady in the north and at Triplicane in the south of the city. A report on the survey, treatment and control measures taken by them is found in the report. Under the second part of the scheme, it is contemplated to provide a leprosy sanatorium at Madambakkam. This sanatorium for the segregation of infective cases should be provided without further delay.

The Tuberculosis Clinic at Pulianthope and the Hospital at Otteri have rendered very useful service. There were 700 deaths from tuberculosis against 621 in the previous year. This increase is possibly more apparent than real because of case finding through the clinics. As mentioned in my previous report, the necessity for organising an efficient Tuberculosis Service is one of the urgent public health needs of the city. It is encouraging to note that the Council and Government have accepted the scheme prepared by the sub-committee of the Tuberculosis Association and part of the scheme will be implemented by the opening of 4 more clinics during August of the current year and it is hoped that the other part of the scheme for providing more beds for those needing hospitalisation will also be implemented in the near future.

The Venereal Clinic at Otteri has also been doing very useful service. During the year, it was possible to contact those who were attending the clinic with a view to encourage them to undertake the full course of treatment through the good offices of the Guild of Service. The efforts so far made in the control of venereal diseases have not been on any organised basis. The prevalence of venereal diseases in the city is not inconsiderable and a well organised Venereal Diseases Service under the joint effort of the Health Services of the city and the Government Venereal Diseases Department is long overdue.

The Medical Inspection Service continued on the same lines as in the previous year. The distribution of midday meals and reconstituted milk continued under the control of this department. The need for greater assistance to the poor and under-nourished school children attending the Corporation schools is evident, but financial stringency has been standing in the way of expanding this service.

The Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre in the second year of its existence has been doing useful work. It would be idle to expect any spectacular achievement from this institution at this stage. The work is being stabilized. An endeavour is being made to ascertain the best way by which the services rendered by this institution will bring forth lasting benefit to the members as well as to the citizens.

The Public Health Laboratory continued to be popular and useful as will be seen from the very large increase in the number of specimens examined and it will be necessary to augment its staff for dealing with the increasing demand on its services.

Under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 4,810 samples were analysed against 4,035 in 1948. I agree with the remarks of the Public Analyst that unless deterrent fines and heavier penalties are imposed, the un-social element among the citizens profiteering by adulterating essential food stuffs will not be discouraged from enriching themselves at the cost of the un-suspecting public.

Acute housing shortage and over-crowding continued unabated during the year. The health staff intensified their efforts in giving such relief as possible by inspecting houses in the the city and taking action under the provisions of the Act for remedying defects noticed. During the year, 41,849 houses were inspected. As a result of action taken 7,459 houses were improved. In my report for the previous year, I have stated that the conditions in crowded parts of the city should be improved by the City Improvement Trust taking over some of the bad areas and clearing them and re-housing the residents in the periphery of the city. During the year, no progress had been made in this direction. This problem should receive the attention of the Improvement Trust without further delay.

Cleansing continued to be under this department during the year. The proposal for its transference from the control of the Health Department referred to in my previous report is still pending consideration by the Council. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Public Health Board which met in the month of May of the current year for the separation of this section from the Health Department and it is anticipated that the Council would agree to the proposal very early. The Health Officer and his assistants should be relieved of the duties of the section concerned with cleansing. It will only then be possible for them to devote their full attention to such services as Child and Maternal Care, Tuberculosis Service, Leprosy Control, Medical Inspection of School Children, Prevention of Epidemic Diseases, Sanitation and Social Medicine, all of which are assuming greater importance in urban areas, particularly in a large metropolitan city like Madras.

Five Assistant Health Officers assisted me in looking after the Public Health administration of the city. I owe a debt of gratitude for their loyalty and co-operation and I also wish to record my appreciation of the good work done by members of the Public Health staff. The Commissioner has been a tower of strength to the department. His readiness to comply with the requests made to him and his experienced guidance have been of great encouragement to the department and to me.

S. E. D. MASILAMANI
M.B.B.S., B.SC., D.P.H. (London)
Health Officer

Forwarded.

The year 1949 was one of difficulty, worry and trial so far as the health administration is concerned. The steep increase in population and the consequent overcrowding, shortage of houses resulting in congestion, scarcity of food and other necessaries of life were bad enough to tell upon the health of the city. The regular influx of people into the city from the neighbouring districts which are badly affected by continuous drought has made matters worse. During the year, the city was affected by cholera and small-pox. Vigorous preventive measures were taken to isolate cases of infection, to disinfect the infected places and for immunisation. 46,266 primary and 3,39,418 revaccinations and 3,10,832 inoculations against cholera were performed during the year. In order to cope with the increase in admissions of cases of small-pox and cholera, additional accommodation was provided in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Tondiarpet by the construction of sheds and the hospital staff in all cadres was augmented. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Health Officer and his staff, the epidemics were brought under control and the position improved considerably towards the end of the financial year, 1949-50.

The medical relief provided at the 32 Corporation dispensaries, 4 special clinics and the Tuberculosis Hospital in Otteri was immensely beneficial to the poorer classes. With a view to intensify control of leprosy in the city, the part-time clinic in the Vyasarpady dispensary which had been attending to cases of leprosy was converted into a full-time clinic under a qualified medical officer. As an aid to immunisation against tuberculosis, a B. C. G. team consisting of a medical officer, a nurse and two clerks was constituted to work in co-operation with two similar teams appointed by Government.

The Corporation Poor House, Work House for able-bodied beggars and the Special Home for the diseased and the infirm, the six homes for the homeless, the "creche" for children of working mothers opened in Broadway and the Orphanage for vagrant children continued to render useful service to the poor and the destitute. Ashok Vihar, the Health and Recreation Centre, has been working satisfactorily and catering to the health, social and educational needs of families living in slums. As observed by the Health Officer, it is, however, too early to assess its usefulness as its work is more reformatory and less spectacular and its aim is not to treat disease, although medical relief forms part of the activities of the centre, but to create healthy conditions in which the families could live and avoid sickness.

Food control was intensified and 4,810 samples were analysed in 1949 and 39·9 per cent of the samples were found adulterated. Prosecutions were launched in 1,853 cases and in 1,017 cases, disposed of during the year, the accused were convicted. The Public Health Laboratory has considerably increased its activities and as many as 12,266 specimens were received and tested in 1949 against 5,643 in 1948.

The Child Welfare Scheme continued to be popular. Out of 52,362 births in the city, 28,129 cases came under the care of the Scheme and 10,152 births were actually conducted in the Corporation maternity wards. The fact that the rate of infant deaths among the cases that came under the care of the Scheme fell from 83·0 per mille in 1948 to 70·41 per mille in 1949 speaks well of the usefulness of the scheme to women and children. During the year, a child welfare centre was opened in Palmyrah Kuppam, 2nd Division, a congested labour area.

Despite the unfavourable conditions that prevailed in the city and the consequent threat to public health, there was no serious deterioration in the health of the city as a whole during the year. The Health Officer and staff had to work vigorously for several months owing to the prevalence of epidemics and but for their very strenuous work, the results would have been very bad. I should record here my appreciation of the good work done both by the Health Officer and the Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme during the year.

Ripon Buildings, Madras
16th August, 1950

C. NARASIMHAM
Commissioner.

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1949

Area	...	31,906·9920 acres or 49·84 sq. miles
Population estimated for mid-year, 1949	...	9,97,801
Average density per acre	...	31·3
Births, excluding still-births	...	52,362
Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	52·48
Deaths excluding still-births	...	32,639
Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	32·71
Natural increase	...	19,723
Rate of natural increase per 1,000 estimated population		19·77
Still-births	...	1,733
Infantile deaths	...	8,304
Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live-births	...	158·59
Maternal deaths	...	130
Maternal death-rate per 1,000 live-births	...	2·48

Deaths from principal causes

Principal causes		Deaths	Death-rate
Cholera	...	36	0·04
Dysentery and diarrhoea	...	3,220	3·23
Small-pox	...	171	0·17
Malaria	...	37	0·04
Enteric fever	...	167	0·17
Tubercle including tubercle of lungs	...	700	0·70
Respiratory diseases	...	8,072	8·09

VITAL STATISTICS

Meteorlogy :— The city's atmospheric conditions during the year as recorded by the observatory are furnished in Annual Form 'A' in the appendix.

Rain-fall :— A total rain-fall of 38·21 inches was recorded during the year. Though this was 4·12 inches more than the rain-fall of 34·09 inches for the previous year, it was far below the average of 54·34 inches for the quinquennium, 1944-1948.

The statement below furnishes the rain-fall in the city for each quarter of the year and of the previous five years.

Year	1st quarter (in Inches)	2nd quarter (in Inches)	3rd quarter (in Inches)	4th quarter (in Inches)	Total (in Inches)
1944	12·84	4·08	15·83	45·22	77·97
1945	0·12	6·01	15·63	20·95	42·71
1946	1·51	4·51	15·18	60·92	82·10
1947	5·46	1·41	12·99	14·93	34·79
1948	2·19	1·47	10·98	19·45	34·09
1949	...	12·85	14·94	10·42	38·21

It will be seen that the city had good rains in the second and third quarters. 12·85 inches of rain-fall in the second quarter is an unusual feature. The fall of 10·42 inches of rain in the fourth quarter is very low, when compared to that of the corresponding period in previous years.

Area and population :— The area of the city is 49·84 square miles or 31900·9920 acres. According to the census of 1941, the population of the city, including that of the areas added in 1946 was 8,75,184. The estimated mid-year population for the year was 9,97,801 as furnished by the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi. The average density based on the estimated mid-year population was 31·3 per acre.

As pointed out in the previous reports, the actual population of the city was considerably more. Vital statistical rates are based on the estimated population of 9,97,801 for the year.

Registration of births and deaths :— 18 Medical Officers were in charge of registration.

7 prosecutions were launched during the year for failure to register births or deaths.

Births:— The number of babies born in 1949 was 52,362 against 50,222 in the previous year, recording an increase of 2,140 births. Of the 52,362 babies born, 26,856 were boys and 25,506 girls, the ratio of male births to female births being 105·3 : 100. The birth-rate works out to 52·48 per 1,000 estimated population against 51·09 in 1948. The average rate for the previous five years was 41·09 per mille.

Seasonal variation :— The distribution of births during the different quarters of the year was as follows :—

Quarter	No. of births registered	Percentage to total births registered
1st quarter	10,091	19·3
2nd ,,	11,834	22·6
3rd ,,	13,843	26·4
4th ,,	16,594	31·7

The largest number of births (16,594) was recorded in the fourth quarter and the lowest (10,091) in the first quarter.

Birth-rates in communities :— The number of births among the principal communities is shown below :—

	No. of births registered	Percentage to total births registered
European	22	0·04
Anglo-Indian	376	0·72
Indian Christian	2,225	4·25
Muslim	4,721	9·01
Hindu	45,010	85·96
Others	8	0·02

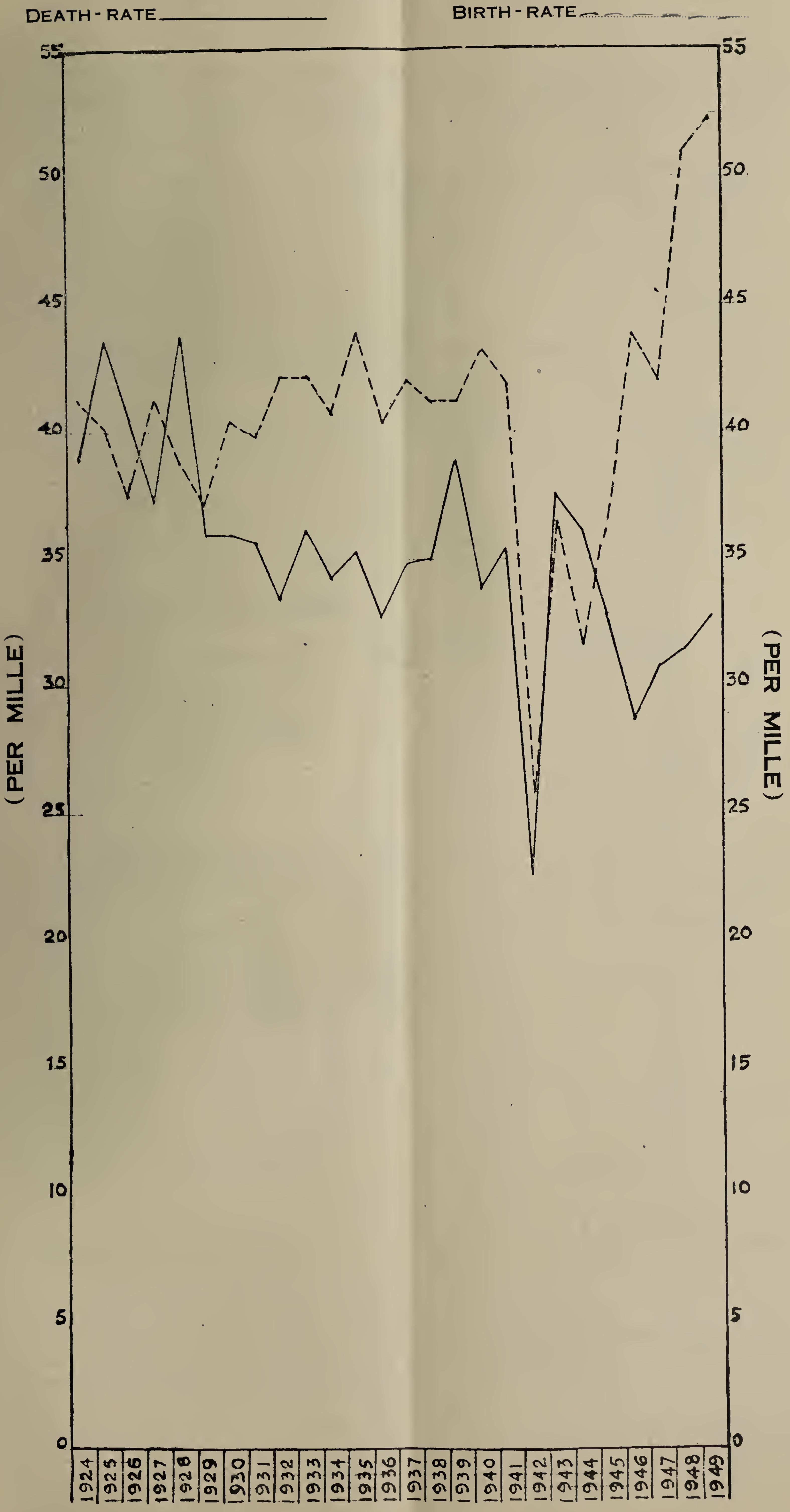
Still-births :— The number of still-births registered was 1,733 which represents a rate of 33·1 per 1000 live-births registered during the year against 30·8 for 1948 and the quinquennial 1944–48 average rate being 35·7 per mille.

Deaths :— The total deaths registered during the year numbered 32,639 including deaths of non-residents against 31,002 deaths in 1948. The annual death-rate calculated on the estimated mid-year population works out to 32·71 per mille as compared with 31·54 in 1948, the quinquennial (1944–48) average rate being 32·06 per mille.

Of the total deaths registered during the year, 16,984 were among males and 15,655 were among females. The deaths among males and females were in the raito of 108·5 : 100.

MADRAS CITY

BIRTHS AND DEATHS 1924 - 49



An excess of 19,723 births over deaths was recorded during the year against 19,220 excess births in the previous year. The table below furnishes the excess of births over deaths with the rate recorded in the city from the year 1945.

Year	No. of excess births over deaths	Rate per mille of the estimated population
1945	3,272	3·92
1946	14,493	15·20
1947	10,774	11·12
1948	19,220	19·55
1949	19,723	19·80

Seasonal variation :— The incidence of mortality in the different quarters of the year was as follows :—

Quarter	No. of deaths registered	Percentage to total deaths
1st quarter	6,729	20·62
2nd ,,	7,363	22·56
3rd ,,	9,921	30·39
4th ,,	8,626	26·43
Total	32,639	100·00

Mortality in communities :—

Community	No. of deaths registered	Percentage to total deaths
European	15	0·05
Anglo-Indian	235	0·72
Indian-Christian	1,536	4·71
Muslim	3,588	10·99
Hindu	27,265	83·53
Total	32,639	100·00

Mortality in age-groups :— The statement below shows the number of deaths with the percentage to the total deaths under various age-groups.

Age-group	No. of deaths registered	Percentage to total deaths
Under one year	8,304	25·44
One year and under 5 years	7,217	22·11
5 years and under 10 ,,	1,248	3·82
10 ,, 15 ,,	565	1·73
15 ,, 20 ,,	733	2·25
20 ,, 30 ,,	2,401	7·36
30 ,, 40 ,,	2,232	6·84
40 ,, 50 ,,	2,290	7·02
50 ,, 60 ,,	2,344	7·17
60 years and above	5,305	16·26
Total	32,639	100·00

The deaths under five years and above 60 years of age represent 63·81 per cent of the total deaths.

Infantile mortality :— The number of deaths under one year of age during the year was 8,304 as compared with 7,833 in 1948. The infantile mortality rate during the year was 158·59 per 1000 live-births registered against 155·97 in the previous year, the average rate of the previous five years being 206·61 per mille of live-births.

The statement below furnishes the number of deaths among infants under one year of age and the infant mortality rate from the year 1939.

Year	No. of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 births
1939	7,651	241·62
1940	6,837	205·70
1941	6,847	208·94
1942	4,062	196·76
1943	7,295	247·30
1944	7,407	284·27
1945	6,532	213·82
1946	7,663	183·00
1947	7,987	195·99
1948	7,833	155·97
1949	8,304	158·59

The total number of deaths among infants formed 25·4 per cent of the total deaths during the year as compared with 25·2 per cent in the preceding year.

The distribution of infant deaths in the different periods of first year of life was as follows :—

Age–period	No. of deaths	Proportion to total deaths
Under 7 days	1,810	21·8
7 days and under one month	1,196	14·4
One month and under six months	2,663	32·1
Six months and under one year	2,635	31·7
Total	8,304	100·0

36·2 per cent of the infant deaths occurred within one month after birth.

Seasonal variation :— The distribution of infantile deaths in the different quarters of the year was as follows :—

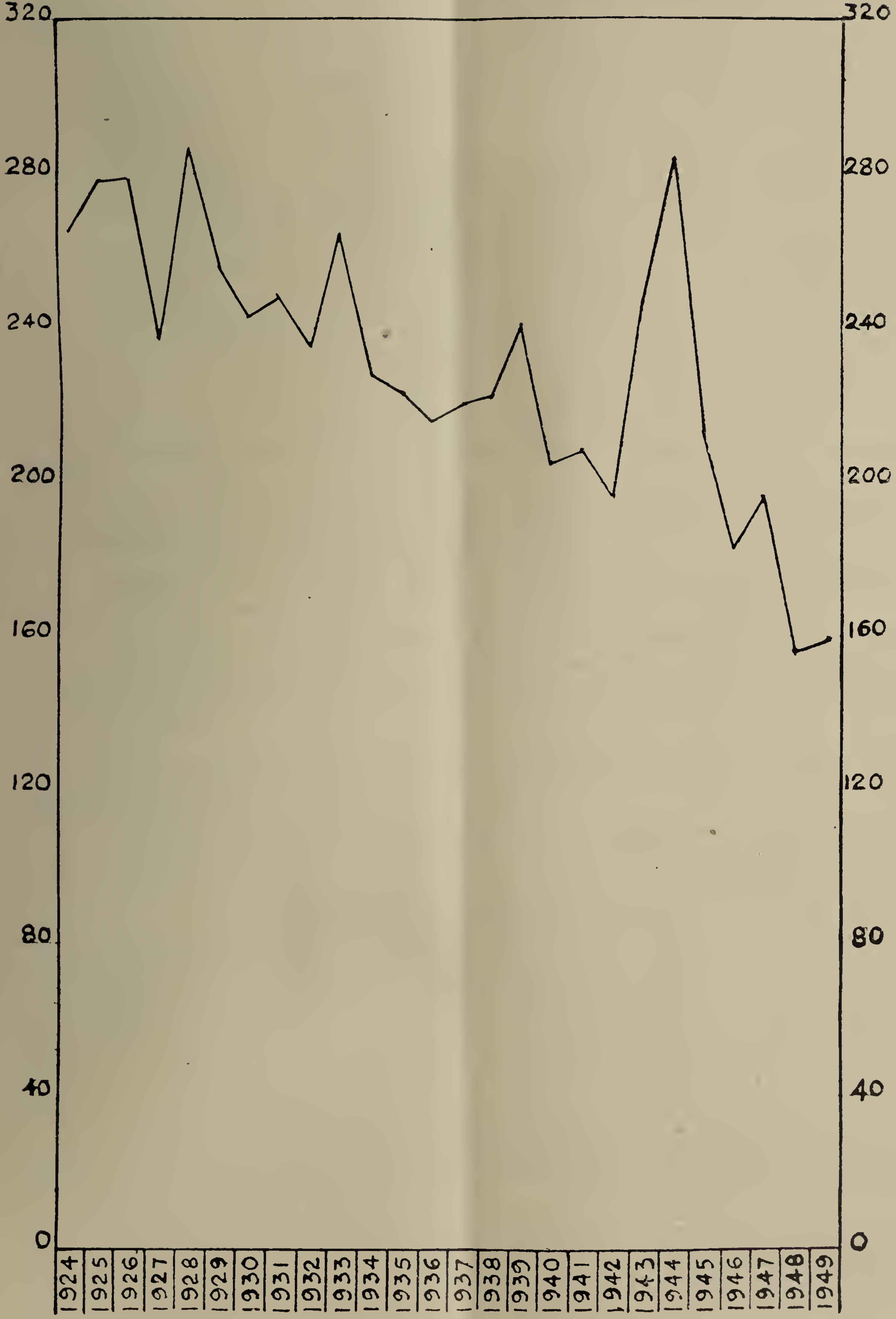
Period	No. of infantile deaths	Percentage to total infant deaths
1st quarter	1,762	21·2
2nd ,,	2,043	24·6
3rd ,,	2,260	27·2
4th ,,	2,239	27·0
Total	8,304	100·0

Infantile mortality and rate among principal communities :— The infantile deaths and rates among the principal communities during the year were as follows :—

Community	No. of births registered	No. of infantile deaths	Death rate for 1000 live-births registered
European	22	1	45·5
Anglo-Indian	376	39	103·7
Indian-christian	2,225	300	134·8
Muslim	4,721	860	182·2
Hindu	45,010	7,104	157·8
Others	8	...	...
Total	52,362	8,304	158·59

MADRAS CITY

INFANTILE MORTALITY Rate 1924 - 49



Principal causes of deaths :—The statement below furnishes the deaths from principal causes during the year as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Principal causes of death	No. of deaths registered in 1949	1948	Increase or decrease in 1949 compared with 1948
Plague	...	...	...
Cholera	48*	210*	–162
Dysentery and diarrhoea	3,220	3,112	+108
Small-pox	181*	12	+169
Malaria	37	40	–3
Enteric fever	192*	143*	+49
Other fevers	2,192	2,657	–465
Tubercle including tubercle of lungs	700	621	+79
General respiratory diseases	8,072	7,237	+ 835
Injuries	291	343	–52
Deaths from child–birth	130	142	–12
All other causes	17,576	16,485	+1,091
Total	32,639	31,002	+1,637

(* Include deaths among mofussil cases treated in the city hospitals)

There has been a reduction of deaths under cholera, malaria, other fevers, injuries and maternal deaths during the year.

Cholera :—Stray cases of cholera were reported in the city throughout the year. There was an increased incidence in the third quarter.

During the year, there were 429 attacks and 36 deaths with an annual death-rate of 0·04 per mille of the estimated population against 1,175 attacks and 192 deaths registered in the previous year with a death-rate of 0·19 per mille. The quinquennial average rate was 0·061 per mille.

The statement below furnishes the number of attacks and deaths from cholera in the different quarters of the year :—

Quarter	Cases reported in the city		Cases admitted from the adjoining district of Chingleput	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1st quarter	10	...	24	...
2nd ,,	76	6	12	1
3rd ,,	339	30	93	11
4th ,,	4	...	2	...
Total	429	36	131	12

Preventive measures were vigorously carried out by the prompt isolation of cases, disinfection of infected houses, close observation of contacts and by preventive inoculation.

On our request the Government, in G. O. No. Ms. 2582 P. H., dated 18th July 1949, declared the city threatened with an outbreak of cholera and conferred powers mentioned under Section 76 (2) of the Madras Public Health Act.

The following additional staff was appointed under Section 11 of the Madras City Municipal Act from time to time as and when required. The staff worked from 6–7–1949 to 12–10–1949.

For preventive work		For hospital	
Lady Medical Officer	1	Medical Officers	2
Cholera Inspectors	7	Nurses	10
Maistries	5	other staff	79
Coolies	59		

The additional expenditure incurred was Rs. 47,876-9-0. The epidemic was brought under control by the end of the third quarter and the city was practically free from cholera during the fourth quarter.

3,10,832 inoculations against cholera were performed by the staff during the year.

In the interest of the health of the city, cases from infected areas in the adjoining district of Chingleput were also admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, for isolation and treatment. During the year, 131 cases were so admitted, of which 12 died.

Dysentery and diarrhoea :—Under this group of causes, 3,220 deaths were registered during the year against 3,112 deaths in 1948. The death-rate was 3·23 per mille of the estimated population against 3·17 in the previous year. The quinquennial (1944-48) average rate was 3·63. The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea during the year was 9·86 per cent of the total mortality.

Small-pox :—Small-pox was prevalent in the city throughout the year. The incidence was greater during the first quarter of the year and it showed a gradual decline. The infection was confined, to a greater extent, to the northern parts of the city, particularly in the congested areas of 3, 4, 5, 17 and 26 divisions. The incidence of small-pox in the southern divisions of the city was very little excepting in one or two congested areas.

The statement below furnishes the number of attacks and deaths from small-pox reported in the city in each quarter during the year.

Quarter	Cases reported from the city		Cases admitted from the adjoining district of Chingleput	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1st quarter	312	51	13	4
2nd ,,	262	46	37	4
3rd ,,	259	42	7	1
4th ,,	212	32	4	1
Total	1,045	171	61	10

1,045 attacks and 171 deaths were registered in the city against 82 attacks and 12 deaths in the previous year. The annual death-rate was 0·17 per mille of the estimated population against 0·01 per mille in 1948, the quinquennial (1944–48) average rate being 0·14 per mille.

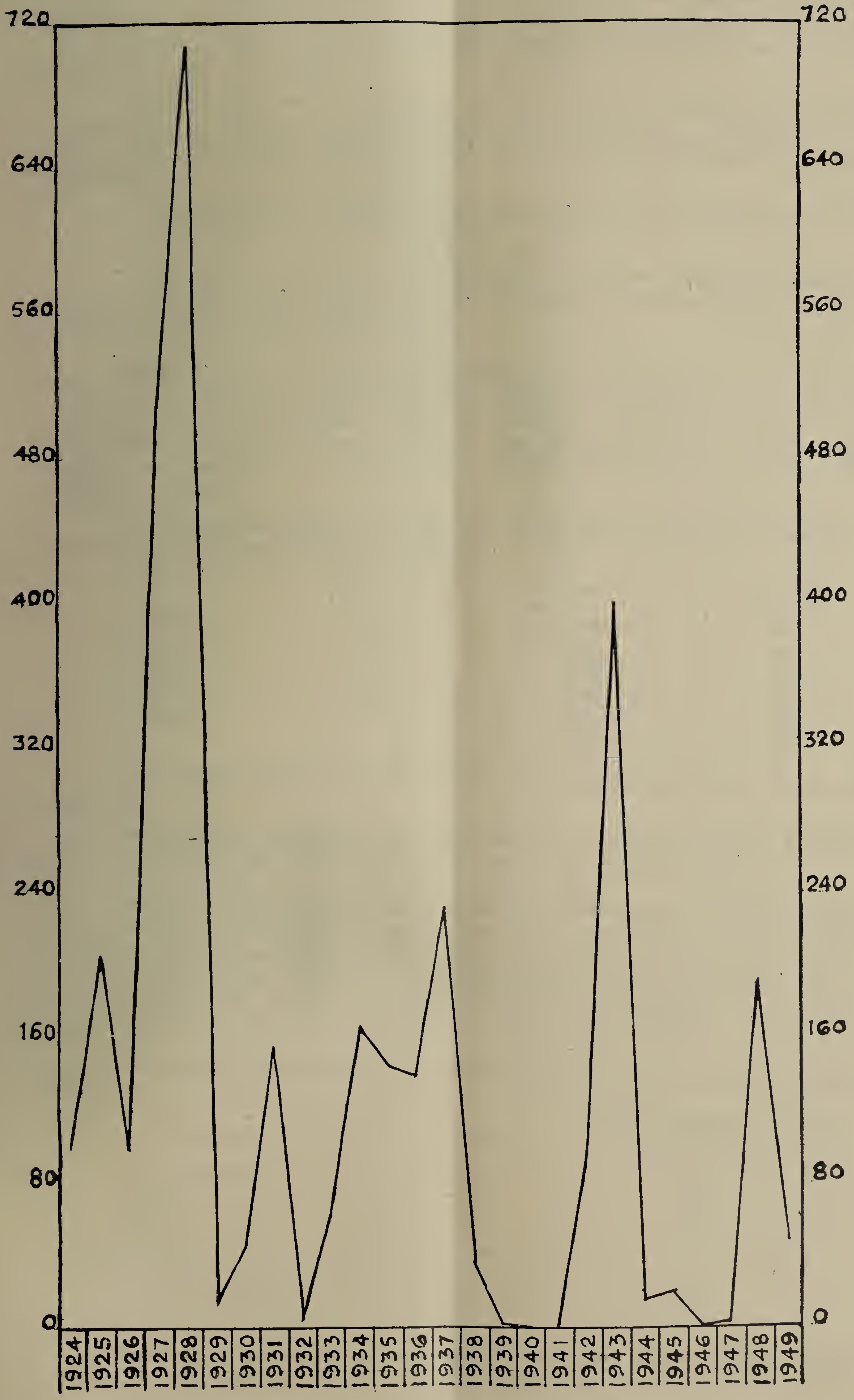
Cases of small-pox recorded in the city during the last five years and in 1949 compared with the Province of Madras are furnished below :—

Year	Madras Province	Madras city
1944	70,336	545
1945	73,220	1,049
1946	34,903	823
1947	4,851	128
1948	4,391	82
1949	21,672	1,045

From the above statement, it will be seen that the incidence of small-pox in the city followed the same trend as in the Province.

MADRAS CITY

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA 1924-49



Prompt preventive measures were adopted to check the spread of infection in the city. To carry on the preventive measures on an intensive scale, 10 additional vaccinators were employed under section 11 of the Madras City Municipal Act from 14–2–49 to 22–5–49 and an additional expenditure of Rs. 5093 was incurred for the measures adopted to control the epidemic. During the year, 46,266 primary vaccinations and 3,59,418 re-vaccinations were performed.

As the normal accommodation in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, for isolating cases of small-pox was found insufficient, six temporary sheds were provided and the following additional staff was appointed.

1 Medical Officer, 4 Nurses, 1 Clerical Attender and necessary menial staff.

61 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, for isolation and treatment from the adjoining district of Chingleput during the year and 10 of them died.

Malaria :—37 deaths from malaria with a death-rate of 0·04 per mille of the estimated population were registered during the year against 40 deaths with a death-rate of 0·04 per mille in the previous year. The quinquennial (1944—48) average rate was 0·062 per mille. Deaths from malaria accounted for 0·11 per cent of the total mortality in the city during the year.

The statement below furnishes the mortality from malaria during the past ten years as compared with 1949 :—

Year	Deaths	Year	Deaths
1939	43	1944	82
1940	29	1945	46
1941	30	1946	45
1942	27	1947	55
1943	67	1948	40
		1949	37

The mortality from malaria during the year is the lowest on record since 1943.

Anti-malarial measures were carried out by a special staff. A report of the work done by the anti-malaria staff is given separately.

Enteric Fever :—777 attacks and 167 deaths with a death-rate of 0·17 per mille of the estimated population were registered from enteric fever in the city during the year against 520 cases and 118 deaths with a death-rate of 0·12 per mille in 1948. The quinquennial (1944–48) average rate was 0·12 per mille. 25 deaths occurred in the city hospitals, clinics, etc., among 122 cases admitted for treatment from the adjoining district.

The quarterly distribution of mortality during the year is furnished below :—

Quarter	Deaths	Deaths among patients brought to the city
1st quarter	35	4
2nd ,,	27	9
3rd ,,	51	5
4th ,,	54	7
Total	167	25

Preventive measures were adopted in every case notified. 13,888 inoculations against typhoid were performed in the city during the year.

Other fevers :—Under this head are registered all deaths due to fevers other than malaria, enteric fever and tuberculosis. During the year, 2,192 deaths under this head were registered against 2,657 deaths registered in the previous year. The death-rate calculated on the estimated population was 2·19 per mille against 2·70 per mille in 1948 and the quinquennial (1944–48) average rate of 3·07 per mille.

Deaths from 'other fevers' accounted for 6·72 per cent of the total mortality.

Tuberculosis :—Tuberculosis including tubercle of lungs accounted for 700 deaths against 621 deaths in the previous year. The annual death-rate was 0·70 per mille of the estimated population against 0·63 per mille in 1948, the quinquennial (1944–48) average rate being 0·48 per mille.

Deaths from this disease accounted for 2·16 per cent of the total mortality in the city.

The Government Tuberculosis Institute at Spur Tank Road and the Corporation Tuberculosis Clinic at Pulianthope notified all cases that came under their care. The health staff inspected the houses of all notified cases and gave necessary instructions to the contacts about its prevention and to get themselves examined and treated.

Details of cases treated at the Corporation Tuberculosis Hospital and Clinic are furnished separately.

General respiratory diseases :—8,072 deaths from this cause were registered in the city during the year against 7,237 deaths in the previous year. The annual death-rate was 8·09 per mille of the estimated population against 7·36 per mille in 1948 and the quinquennial (1944–48) average rate of 7·29 per mille.

Deaths under this cause accounted for 24·73 per cent of the total mortality.

Deaths from injuries :—291 deaths from injuries were registered during the year against 343 deaths in the previous year. The annual death rate was 0·29 per mille of the estimated population against 0·35 in 1948 and 0·34 for the quinquennium (1944–48).

Deaths from injuries accounted for 0·89 per cent of the total mortality.

Deaths from child-birth :—130 mothers died following child-birth during the year against 142 in 1948. The maternal mortality rate was 2·48 against 2·83 in the previous year. The rate for the previous five years was 4·44 per mille.

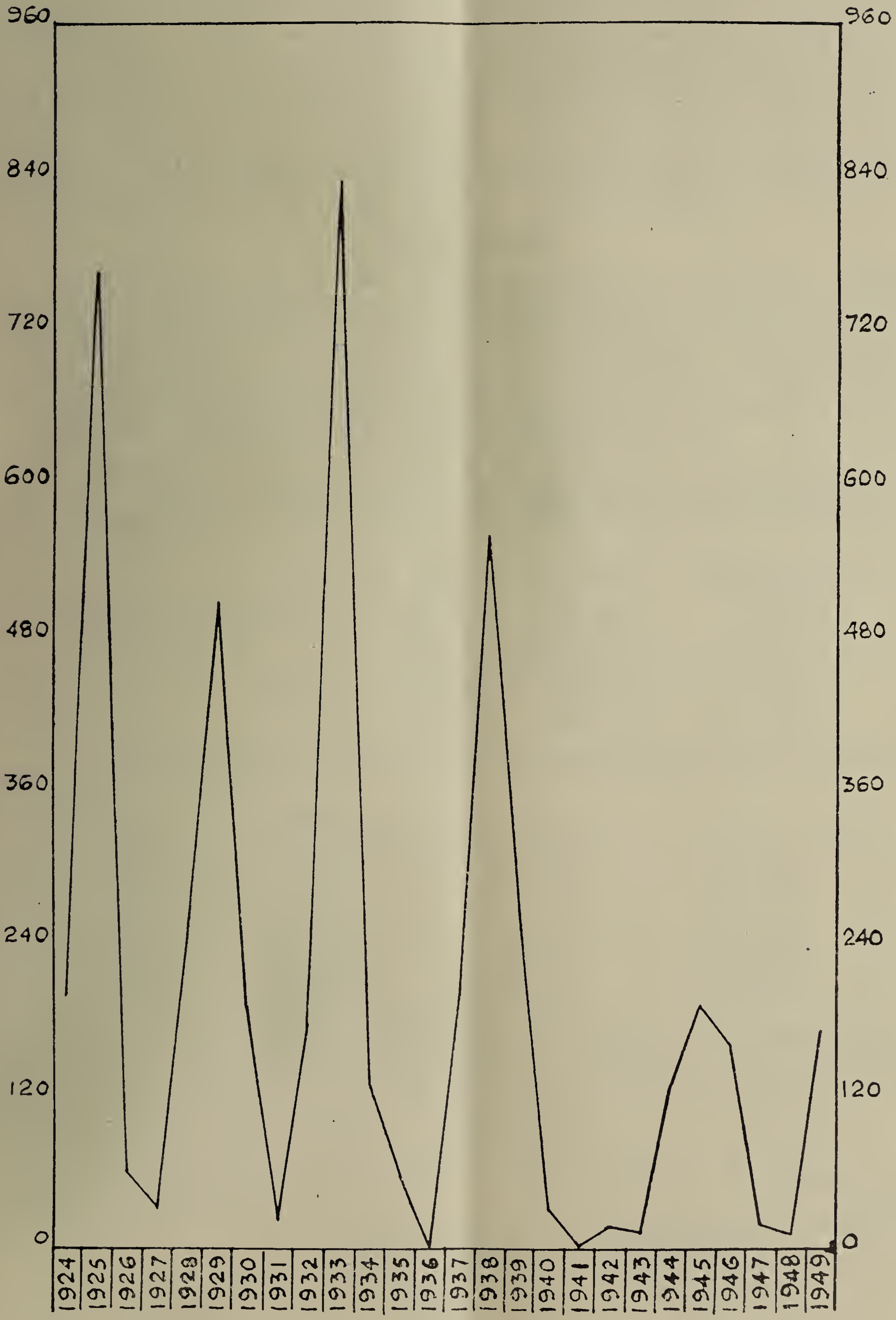
The deaths from child-birth during the year are classified below according to age and causes of death :—

Causes of death	10 yrs to 20 yrs	20 yrs to 30 yrs	30 yrs to 40 yrs	40 yrs & above	Total	Percentage to total
Puerpsul Sepsis	7	19	17	2	45	34·6
Abortion	2	4	7	1	14	10·8
Other accidents of pregnancy	7	40	19	5	71	54·6
Total	16	63	43	8	130	100·0

Details relating to the deaths of mothers who came under the care of the various clinics of the Child Welfare Scheme are given in the annual report of the Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme.

MADRAS CITY

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX 1924-49



Deaths from other causes :-The deaths from 'other causes' during the year were 17,576 against 16,485 in 1948. The death-rate calculated on the estimated population was 17·62 per mille against 16·77 per mille in 1948 and the average rate of 16·63 per mille for the previous five years. Deaths under this group accounted for 53·85 per cent of the total deaths in the city.

Certified deaths :—5,419 deaths were certified by the various clinics, hospitals and institutions in the city. 1,011 deaths were certified by private Medical Practitioners as to the causes of deaths. The certified deaths represented 20 per cent of the total deaths registered during the year as compared with the same percentage in the previous year. Medical Officers in-charge of registration of births and deaths verified the causes of other deaths.

The percentage of certified deaths continued to be poor and unsatisfactory. This can only be remedied by making certification of deaths compulsory under the rules for registration of births and deaths.

VACCINATION

Staff :— 18 Medical Officers were in charge of Vaccination. There were 72 Male Vaccinators and 8 Lady Vaccinators. Vaccinations were also performed by the Medical Inspectors among Corporation school children and Medical Officers of dispensaries at the dispensaries. Lady Medical Officers in charge of Child Welfare Centres vaccinated those who desired it at the Child Welfare Centres and Sanitary Inspectors vaccinated those employed in licensable places and contacts of small-pox cases.

Operations :—During the year, 3,85,684 vaccinations were performed in the city. Of these, 46,266 were primary vaccinations and 3,39,418 were re-vaccinations.

	1948	1949	Increase or decrease
Primary vaccinations	36,250	46.266	+10,016
Re-vaccinations	97,565	3,39,418	+2,41,853
Total	1,33,815	3,85,684	+2,51,869

The following is a statement of vaccinations performed during the past five years and in 1949.

Year	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations	Total
1944	29,732	2,93,673	3,23,405
1945	30,179	3,71,150	4,01,329
1946	33,517	2,95,226	3,28,743
1947	37,468	1,27,682	1,65,150
1948	36,250	97,565	1,33,815
1949	46,266	3,39,418	3,85,684

It will be noticed that the number of primary vaccinations performed has shown a steady increase. House-to-house inspection, with a view to detect children brought from outside the city and those who were born in the city and moved from the places of their births to the other parts of the city, was relentlessly carried out by the vaccination staff.

Success rate :—The success rates for the previous five yearsand in 1949 are as follows :—

Year	Percentage of success in primary vaccinations	Percentage of success in re-vaccinations
1944	99·7	5·2
1945	99·6	4.3
1946	99·6	4·1
1947	99·9	5·2
1948	99·9	4·8
1949	99·9	5·5

Primary vaccination:—The statement put up below furnishes the details of primary vaccinations performed in the city under different age-periods.

Age	No. of vaccinations	Percentage to total primary vaccinations
Under one year	33,498	72·4
One year and under 2 years	8,017	17·3
2 years and under 3 ,,	1,945	4·2
3 years and under 4 ,,	1,064	2·3
4 years and under 5 ,,	695	1·5
5 years and under 10 ,,	1,000	2·2
10 years and above	47	0·1
Total	46,266	100·0

The success rates were 99·9 in primary vaccination and 5·5 in re-vaccination during the year.

The vaccination staff contacted the parents of 52,795 babies born and registered in the city for the purpose of compulsory vaccination under the by-laws framed under 349 (26) of the Madras City Municipal Act. By intensive house-to-house inspections, they were able to detect 10,642 babies born in mofussil and brought to the city without being vaccinated. It was found that 5,836 babies under one year of age died before vaccination, 14,438 babies left the city before vaccination and 6,197 babies could not be traced. 1,166 babies were certified as unfit for vaccination under medical advice.

33,498 babies under one year (i.e.) 94 per cent of those available and fit for vaccination were vaccinated.

Inspection of vaccinated persons:—The Health Officer, Assistant Health Officers and Medical Officers in charge of vaccination inspected vaccinated persons. During the year, 29,242 primary vaccinations and 73,558 re-vaccinations were verified by them.

During the year, 131 persons were prosecuted for failure to got their children vaccinated. 77 persons were prosecuted for failure to get themselves re-vaccinated in spite of notices served on them under section 349 (26) of the Madras City Municipal Act.

Training of vaccination pupils:—Sanitary Inspectors' class students of the Madras Medical College, apprentice physicians of the College of Indian Medicine and students of the Christian Medical College, Vellore, were posted for training in vaccination under the Medical Officers in charge of vaccination.

MEDICAL RELIEF

There were 32 general dispensaries, 4 special clinics, 1 Tuberculosis Hospital and 1 Infectious Diseases Hospital. The Clinical Laboratory at the Ripon Buildings continued its service in clinical, pathological, bacteriological and serological examination of specimens. The Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre also continued its service during the year.

Of the 32 general dispensaries, 24 were allopathic, 4 Unani, 3 Siddha and 1 Ayurvedic. The Ayurvedic Dispensary was in charge of a Lady Medical Officer and only women and children were treated at this dispensary. Of the four special clinics, two were for cases of leprosy, one for tuberculosis and one for venereal diseases. The Tuberculosis Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital continued their service.

General dispensaries:—Minor ailments were treated in the 32 general dispensaries. The attendance rose to 26,21,207 from 21,94,068 in 1948. 12,72,593 of these were new cases against 10,96,130 in 1948. 8,391 minor operations were performed during the year. The three dispensaries opened in Adyar, Kodambakkam and Ayanavaram in 1948 treated 36,006; 47,811 and 1,06,244 cases respectively during the year. Details of the cases treated in the dispensaries are found in the appendix (Medical Relief-Statement No. 1.)

Special Clinics

Leprosy clinics:—In G.O. Ms. No. 4453 P.H., dated 30-12-1948, Government accorded approval for implementing a co-ordinated anti-leprosy scheme for the city adopted earlier by the City Council on 17-8-1948 with a view to correlating the efforts of the Corporation of Madras and the activities of the Government in the matter of control of leprosy in the city The scheme was originally formulated in 1946 and approved by the Adhoc Committee on Leprosy at its meeting held on 28-7-1947.

The scheme contemplates (1) the opening of two full-time leprosy clinics, to start with, for survey, treatment and follow-up work, with necessary complement of staff and with the Health Officer as the City Leprosy Control Officer and (2) the establishment of a Leprosy Sanatorium at Madambakkam by the Corporation of Madras.

In implementing the scheme, the two existing Skin and Leprosy Clinics, one in the Ice House Road, Triplicane, with a whole-time Medical Officer and the other forming part of the general-dispensary in Vyasarpady under a single Medical Officer were re-organised from 18-1-1949 as separate units under the scheme, each with a Medical Officer and a Health Visitor. The Skin and Leprosy Section of the Vyasarpady General Dispensary was consequently converted into a whole-time Leprosy Clinic in charge of a Medical Graduate with special training in Leprosy with a Health Visitor to assist him in survey, treatment and follow-up work.

In regard to the establishment of a sanatorium at Madambakkam estimated to cost Rs. 7 lakhs, proposals were being examined with a view to find out if the cost could not be cut down. It is hoped that the sanatorium would be brought into existence early and the entire scheme fully implemented.

The two special leprosy clinics have undertaken a survey, in the first instance, of areas in their neighbourhood. The Medical Officers were assisted in this work by the Health Visitors. They have between themselves enumerated 17,890 of the population, examined 15,277 of these and have detected 78 infective cases and 485 non-infective cases. 139 cases were considered suspicious and are under further observation.

The Medical Officers in charge of the clinics attended also to the regular work at the clinics. Details showing the extent of work attended to at the clinics are appended :—

	No. of new leprosy cases	No. of new skin cases	Total No. of cases	No. of injections done for leprosy
Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Triplicane	559	6,411	21,741	6,617
Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Vyasarpady	1,139	1,253	15,604	9,825

Details of cases of leprosy treated in the two clinics and their results are as follows :—

	No. infections	No. non-infectious	Total	No. improved	No. symptom free	No. arressted	No. other wise	Total.
Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Triplicane	104	455	559	167	20	22	350	559
Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Vyasarpady	230	909	1,139	277	34	126	702	1,139

Complete details of work done by these clinics in 1949 are found in the appendix (Medical Relief–Statement Nos. II and III).

Venereal Clinic:—The Venereal Clinic is situated in 82, Strahans Road Otteri. The clinic has two sections, one for males and the other for females each under a Medical Officer. The females' section is in charge of a Lady Medical Officer. The clinic draws its patients mainly from the surrounding areas, especially from the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Loco Workshop and other factories in and around Perambur.

The attendance at the clinic was 19,234 of which 3,383 were new cases consisting of 2,247 males, 1,018 females and 118 children. The nature of their ailments is detailed below :—

Serial No.	Nature of disease	Males	Females	Children	Total
1.	Syphilis	217	342	90	649
2.	Gonorrhoea	909	262	13	1,184
3.	Soft sore or Chancroid	907	1	...	908
4.	Lympho Granulone	89	6	...	95
5.	Combination of two or more venereal diseases	54	53	...	107
6.	Genital lesion without venereal diseases	71	354	15	440
	Total	2,247	1,018	118	3,383

The Child welfare Scheme sent 76 suspicious cases and 29 of them proved positive for Kahn. There were 243 cases in which both husband and wife took treatment.

Syphilis:—The treatment was prolonged. The number of cases that availed the facilities for a complete treatment was very few. The patients dropped out once the primary sore was healed. Of the 649 cases treated in the clinic, only seven availed of the complete course of treatment.

In this connection, it has to be stated that Mrs. Clubwala of the Guild of Service gave valuable assistance in the efforts to educate the patients. It was due to her efforts that from July 1949, and Capt. and Mrs. Senaputra of the Salvation Army exerted their utmost in persuading the patients to continue the treatment regularly.

The report furnished by Capt. Senaputra on the work done by him and Mrs Senaputra in this connection is furnished below :

"Commenced beginning of July 1949, atttended clinic twice a week. During the three hours at the clinic, advised new as well as old patients the importance of continuous treatment. Special attention was given to irregular cases. Nearly 60 cases were contacted from July to end of October 1949. The patients some-how did not favour my visit to their homes. In spite of earnest talk, very many did not respond. But I feel one has to continue with great amount of patience.

Mrs. Senaputra visited the clinic from August 1949, to February, 1950, once a week. She worked among the womenfolk encouraging them to take treatment and also bring their husbands to the clinic. During this, she contacted nearly 24 cases. We trust we would be able to render even greater service in future."

The Corporation Tuberculosis Clinic, Pulianthope and the Sri Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital :—

The clinic in its sixth year and fully equipped for the examination of all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis came to be known more widely throughout the city. Patients from all parts of the city, even from Triplicane and Mylapore, from suburbs like St. Thomas Mount and from the adjoining mofussil areas had been coming to the clinic. 9,144 new cases were treated in the clinic in 1949 against 7,734 in 1948. The number of repeated cases that attended the clinic in 1949 was 41,874. There were 224 cases from the mofussil areas alone.

The Health Visitor could not manage to visit all the patients from all parts of the city in their houses. It was, therefore, necessary to confine the work of the Health Visitor to the area within a radius of 2 miles from and around the clinic, so as to devote sufficient attention to the follow-up work. The Health Visitor paid 1,382 visits during the year to the homes of the tuberculosis patients attending the clinic. 974 contacts were examined at the clinic at the instance of the Health Visitor. 19 proved positive and 4 of these found active were sent to the Tiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital for treatment. Contacts who did not show symptoms of the disease were sent to the B. C. G. Vaccination Clinic at Ashok Vihar.

All other cases in the city further away from this area were intimated to the respective Sanitary Inspectors and the mofussil cases were referred to the health authorities of the districts concerned.

Patients were examined in the clinic and necessary treatment and advice were given. A list of such patients as needed hospitalisation was drawn up. Each case was considered on its merits and urgency for purposes of admission in the Corporation Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital.

A beginning was made during the year to hold lantern lectures at the clinic every month. Various aspects of the disease were dealt with to bring home to the public the efficacy of early treatment of cases and the benefits of preventive measures.

With a total bed strength of only about 50 in the Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital it has not been possible to provide hospitalisation to all suitable cases that attended the clinic. It was, therefore, felt necessary to maintain a waiting list of such cases as needed hospitalisation so that as and when beds fell vacant, suitable patients might be called up from the waiting list maintained at the clinic.

There are four general wards, three for males and one for females, each with 12 beds in the Sri Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Kunur High Road. A special ward of 6 beds each in a separate room with individual sanitary conveniences was provided from August, 1949. The stoppage fees and diet charges were Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively per diem for the special wards. There were 48 cases in the Sri Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital on 31-12-1948 and 140 were admitted in the hospital in accordance with the procedure detailed above. Of these, 101 were males and 39 females.

Details of disposals of the cases attending the clinic and the hospital and the particulars of treatment are furnished separately below:—

Tuberculosis Clinic, Pulianthope.

I. *Statement of cases diagnosed*

No. of pulmonary tuberculosis	1,605
No. of non-pulmonary tuberculosis	35
Total	1,640

II. *Statement showing the number of laboratory, fleuroscopic and radiographic examinations.*

Sputum examination	4,848
Blood smear	155
Urine	52
Fleuroscopic examinations (new and old)	11,815
Radiographic examination of clinic cases	700
Radiographic examination of hospital cases	266

III. *Statement showing details of treatment at the clinic.*

No. of A. Ps. attempted as out-patients	129
No. of A. Ps. successful	92
No. of A. P. cases discharged from hospital but still continuing treatment at the clinic	40
No. of aspirations done	31
Total No. of A. Ps. given at the clinic	1,424
No. of cases for whom special injections were given (Streptomycin)	350
No. of other injections given by way of systematic treatment	400
No. of cases attending the clinic for symptomatic treatment	1,605

The Sri Tiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital

Statistical details

1. No. of patients in the hospital on 1–1–1949 48
2. No. of patients admitted during 1949 140

Age group	Males	Females	Total
1 to 10 years	...	...	...
11 to 20 „	15	13	28
21 to 30 „	56	19	75
31 to 40 „	18	7	25
41 years and above	12	....	12
Total	101	39	140

3. Discharged during the year:—

(i) *History of discharged cases*—

		Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Total
Pulmonary tuberculosis	(a)	...	6	9	15
	(b)	...	3	22	25
	(c)	...	...	80	80
	Total	...	9	111	120

(*N.B.*—17 cases left within a month after admission and have not been therefore taken up for classification).

(ii) *Results of treatment*—

	Stage I.			Stage II.			Stage III.			Total.
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	
Improved	...	...	...	5	2	...	7	17	36	67
Stationery	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	5	39	48
Worse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total	...	...	...	6	3	...	9	22	80	120

4. Miscellaneous details:—

(*a*) *Surgical*

No. of cases in which A.P. was tried	108
Do. A.P. was successful	82
Do. bilateral A.P. was tried	8
Do. bilateral A.P. was successful	4
No. of patients who received A.P. treatment	140
Thoracoscopy and cauterisation of adhesions	24

(*b*) *Medical treatment*

Gold therapy	7
Streptomycin	40
P. A. S. treatment	16

(*c*) *X-Ray work*

No. of fleuroscopic examinations done	2,159
X-ray skiagrams taken at the clinic	266

(*d*) *Laboratory work*

1.	Motion-routine examination	136
2.	Urine examination—	
	Routine	387
	Albumin	574
	Sugar quantitative	33
3.	Sputum for A.F.B—	
	Smear	1,492
	Concentration	160
	Culture at the Public Health Laboratory	16
4.	Blood examination—	
	Hb and RBC	101
	Differential counts	824
	Blood sedimentation rate	776
	Malaria Parasite	4
5.	Examination of pleural fluid for tuberculosis	30
6.	Cerebro-spinal fluid—	
	Cell count	5
	For tubercle bacilli	5

B. C. G. Compaign : The Government of India inaugurated a country wide campaign of B. C. G. Vaccination as part of their fight against tuberculosis, in co-operation with the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Childrens ' Emergency Fund. The Government of Madras agreed tosponsor two teams, each consisting of a Medical Officer, a nurse and two clerks. The Council of the Corporation of Madras, at its meeting held on 27–1–1949 agreed to form a team on an estimated annual expenditure of Rs. 10,000 consisting of one Medical Officer, a Nurse and two lower-division Clerks to work in co-operation with the two teams constituted by the Government.

A Danish Red Cross Team with Dr. C. V. Munthe Fog, M. D. (Copen as Medical Officer, Mrs. Fog as Secretary and Miss Aina Johnson and Miss. Holmby as Nurses were in charge of the initial organisation of the work in the city to afford training to the local teams.

The campaign was inaugurated on 15-2-1949 by His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governer of Madras, at the Madras Medical College. The work was first started in the various colleges in the city.1,014 persons, both students and nurses, were tested of whom 582 were positive reactors. B. C. G. Vaccination was done in 51 cases.

From April onwards, for a period of four months, the children in the Corporation schools were tested for B. C. G. Vaccination. The consent of the parents was sought for in respect of children in 125 Corporation Schools. Out of a strength of 41,615 children in the 125 Corporation Schools, 11,349 children were tested ; 2,320 of them proved positive reactors; B. C. G. Vaccination was given in 4,028 cases.

In response to several requests from the public, a clinic for B. C. G. Vaccination was opened in Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre on 1–5–1949. The clinic worked from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. daily.

1,268 persons were tested in the clinic during the year. 754 were positive reactors. B. C. G. Vaccination was given in 405 cases.

During the summer, when the schools were closed, the teams carried on the work in factories and workshops. They tested 2,478 persons and Vaccinated 45 of them.

Dr. C V. Munthe Fog handed over charge on 1–8–1949 to a new team with Dr. Mrs. Annalise Briedahl, M. D. (Copen) as Medical Officer and Miss Meyers and Miss Illbeck as nurses. This team left the city on 1–10–1949 and the local teams, having had sufficient experience in tuberculin testing and B. C. G. vaccination, were in complete charge.

From October, 9,227 children in the several private schools in the city were tested and 2,833 of these were vaccinated.

Complete details in regard to B. C. G. vaccination work in the city are furnished below :

Total number tested	29,581
Total No. of positive reactors	13,519
Number absent	9,330
No. B. C. G. given	6,732

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet :—4,881 cases from the city and 360 from the Chingleput district were admitted in the hospital during the year. 71 cases were under treatment on 1–1–1949.

There were 454 deaths. The mortality rate was 8·4%. Detailed statistical information is given in the appendix (Medical Relief—Statement No. IV).

1,096 cases of small-pox were admitted in the hospital. 23 were under treatment at the commencement of the year. There were 174 deaths. The mortality rate was ~~15%.~~ 16·24%

573 cases of cholera were admitted during the year. 13 case was under treatment on 1–1–1949. There were 48 deaths. The mortality rate was 7·1%.

Public Health Laboratory :—The laboratory was started in July 1946. Almost all varieties of clinical, pathological and serological tests as well as cultural work were undertaken. No Bio-chemical tests were attempted.

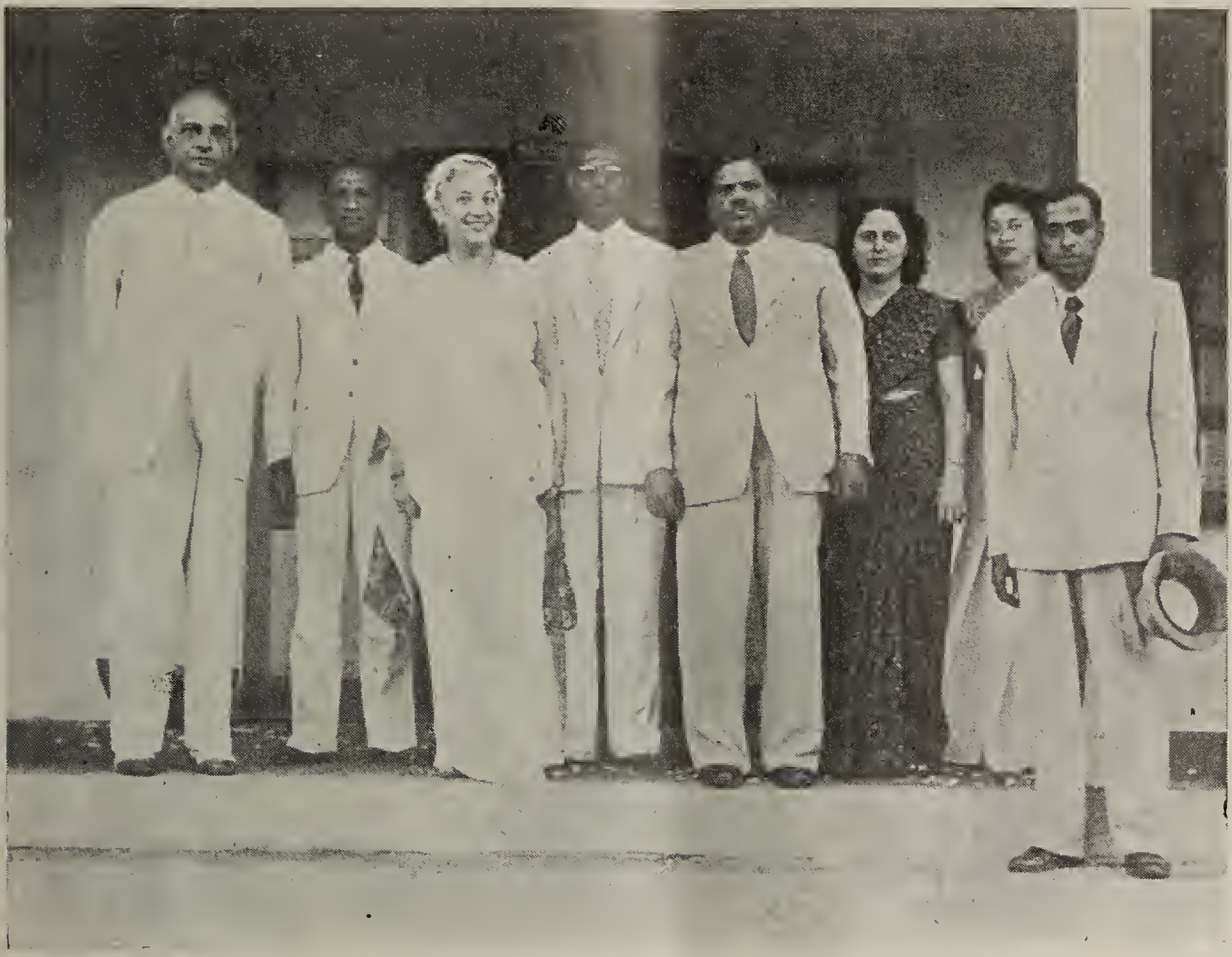
The tests were done free of charge in all cases referred by the Corporation Dispensaries, Child Welfare Centres and in all cases of examination of sputum for acidfast bacilli and throat swab for C. Diphtheria. All other cases were charged for at the following rates :—

Ordinary tests	Re. 1
Cultural and widal	Rs. 2
Preparation of auto-vaccine	Rs. 5

irrespective of the income of the patients. These revised rates came into force from July 1949, doing away with the practice of the levy of fees only in respect of patients whose income exceeded the minimum fixed.

The laboratory was getting more and more popular and the measure of the appreciation from the public can be gauged from the statement below :—

	No. of specimens received	Fees collected in rupees
1946 (from July)	311	211—0—0
1947	1,492	647—8—0
1948	5,642	1,635—0—0
1949	12,266	4,766—8—0



Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh visited the Corporation Health and Recreation Centre, Asok Vihar, during her recent visit to the City

A view of the Public Health Laboratory behind the Ripon Buildings

Details of the sources of the specimens tested during the year are furnished below :—

		Specimens
1.	Private Medical Practitioners	6,133
2.	Corporation dispensaries	885
3.	Corporation special clinics	1,339
4.	Child Welfare Centres	1,550
5.	Simpson Welfare Centre, Madras.	70
6.	Others	2,289

Classified according to the nature of the tests, the samples handled would fall under the following categories :—

1. Blood for Gel, Chopra, Kahn tests, Hb% R. B. C. and W. B. C. and Differential Counts, Sedimentation rate, bleeding time, coagulating time, colour index, volume index, Vandenberg etc , blood smears for Malarial Parasite, General examination, Microfilaria, etc.
2. Sputum for Tuberculosis and others.
3. Urine examination for general, sugar % albumen %, etc., and culture.
4. Motion for examination, cultural examination.
5. Other smears for Gonococcil, lepra bacilli & etc.
6. Preparation of auto-vaccine.

Ashok Vihar Health & Recreation Centre

Total number of families enrolled as on 1–1–1949	277
Total number of families enrolled during the year	132
Total number of families removed during the year	151
Total number of families on rolls as on 31–12–1949	258
Total number of individuals	1,431

Out of the 277 families enrolled in 1948, the following 103 families continued their membership during the year under report.

51 from Periamet
33 from Chintadripet
19 from other areas

When the centre was started, families enrolling themselves as members could not fully comprehend the aims and objects of the centre. While some regarded it a hospital, a good many thought it was only a recreation centre for the children with the result the adults rarely took part in the various activities of the centre. To some others, it was merely a creche and their, interest in the centre was confined only to the section. A few of those who evinced greater interest complained that they were not in a position to attend the various activities of the centre owing to pressure of work.

36 families who had enrolled themselves in June 1948 from the Rajajipuram area and wherefrom children with a few adults had been attending the centre once a week did not come to the centre in 1949 excepting during the anniversary celebrations. During the visits of the staff of the centre to that area, the adult members stated in explanation that the centre was too far away for their children to attend. But, on investigations it was found that with a view to make the children attend a newly started night-school at 6 p. m., they were prevented from going over to the centre.

Causes of removal of member-families :—

1.	Non-payment of subscriptions and not undergoing the medical examinations	133
2.	Change of residence.	18

Creche :—This proved a popular section for members as well as for visitors. Children were usually reluctant at first to leave their mothers, but the cheerful atmosphere in the centre made them like the place and feel happy during their stay in the creche. The average attendance of children creche was 53 per day.

Total number of children on rolls on 1-1-1949	77
Total number of children admitted during the year	61
Total number of removals during the year	65
Total number of children on rolls on 31-12-1949	73

Reasons for removals :—

Admitted into schools after completion of 6 years	17
Change of residence within the city	18
Change of residence to outside the city	16
Stopped on account of mother found not working	3
Stopped on account of parents not completing health overhaul	1
Stopped on account of infectious diseases	2
Admitted in the Foundling Home (Bala Mandir)	2
Deaths	6
Total	65

Personal hygiene:—Personal hygiene for children began with their bathing in the morning followed by change of dress provided in the centre. The grown-up children vied with each other in keeping themselves neat and tidy. They were taught to use the bath rooms properly and give up the habit of indiscriminate committal of nuisance.

Food:

Age-group.	9-30 A. M.	12 Noon	4 P. M.
Infants	6 to 9 oz. milk.	6 to 9 oz. milk.	6 to 9 oz. milk.
Toddlers	1 pint of rice or wheat conjee mixed with milk and sugar.	Rice, vegetable & dhall daily. Eggs, meat and fruits two days each in a week.	A slice of bread and butter and 6 oz. of milk.
Pre-school	do.	do.	do.

All the children were given a teaspoonful of Codliver oil after the morning feed.

Nursery Education :— The pre-school children were given daily coaching by the nursery trained teacher. The children were able to recite short poems, narrate stories and sing songs to action. They also did hand-work such as painting, mat spinning, free hand drawing, colouring, clay work and paper cutting. 17 pre-school children were admitted into Corporation schools on completion of their fifth year.

Recreation :— Children made use of the swing, slide and ladder and sea-saw for recreational purposes. The toddlers among them evinced a particular liking for the lawn and the sandpit affording scope for their free play. Toys were also given to the infants as well as the toddlers for amusing themselves.

Medical Care:— Every child, on admission, was given a thorough medical examination by the doctor in charge as well as by the specialists attached to the centre. Findings were carefully recorded in specially prepared case-sheets. The children underwent these examinations at periodic intervals. Their heights and weights were noted every month. Vaccination against small-pox and inoculation for whooping cough were done to all the children. Treatment for worms was given at frequent intervals as 65% of the children suffered from worm infection.

The following is a list of the important diseases the children suffered from and the results of treatment done at the centre:—

Diseases	Total No affected.	Total No improved.	Total No. cured.
Worm infection	89	17	72
Avitaminosis	53	36	17
'B' deficiency	5	...	5
'C' deficiency	2	1	1
Enlargement of glands : Neck	52	39	13
Chronic Rhinitis	42	24	18
C S. U. M.	10	8	2
Tonsils & Adenoids	4	4	...
Scabies	18	2	16
Abscesses & boils	12	...	12
Dysentery	8	1	7
Diarrhoea	14	...	14
Bronchitis	44	...	44
Dental caries	10	...	...
Aneamia	10	4	3
Leprosy	2	...	...
Measles	34	...	34
Mumps	34	...	34
Whooping cough	20	...	20
Chickenpox	5	...	5
Broncho-pneumonia	2	...	2
Influenza	3	...	3

General:— Mothers' meetings were held six times during the year mainly for the purpose of encouraging contact between them and the staff. They were given hints on how to bring up their children with regard to their personal hygiene, nutrition, recreation and education. As a result of these meetings, it was noticed that the mothers devoted more attention than before to their children with regard to their night-food, bedding and clothing.

At the end of the year, majority of the children recorded an appreciable growth in height as well as weight. The increase in weight could have been much more but for the fact that many of the children were affected with diseases like measles, mumps and chicken-pox.

Average increase in weight and height of the creche,

	Infants			Toddlers			Pre-School		
Period of stay.	No.	Average increase in ht.	Average increase in wt.	No.	Average increase in ht.	Average increase in wt.	No.	Average increase in ht.	Average increase in wt.
3 months	...	...	...	7	¾ in.	1 lb.	22	½ in.	1½ lb.
6 ,,	2	Nil	5¾ lbs.	5	1½ in.	2 ,,	15	1½ in.	3 lbs.
9 ,,	1	,,	3 lbs.	10	2 in.	2½ ,,	10	2 in.	3½ ,,
1 year	1	,,	7½ ,,	12	3 in.	3 ,,	14	3 in.	4 ,,

B. C. G.

Total No. of children examined	57
Mentau Test: First dose Positive	17
Do. do. Negative	40
Do. Second dose Positive	nil.
Do. do. Negative	26
Total No. of children vaccinated	16

Causes of death among creche children:

Name	Date of death	Age	Area	Period of stay	Cause of death
Palayam	3– 9–49	2	Chintadripet	1 year 2 mths. (Irregular)	Nephritis (had whooping cough also)
Azeez	3– 8–49	2½	Chintadripet	2 mths. 13 days.	Dysentery
Vadivelu	3– 9–49	2	Periamet	3 days.	Cancrum eris sequel to measles
Glen Hudson	15–12–49	2	F.I.N.S. Periamet	3 mths. 19 days.	Marasmus
Joseph	25– 4–49	1	Chintadripet	2 mths. 19 days.	Cancrum eris due to measles
Murthy	7– 9–49	2	Periamet	6 days.	Dysentry and Nephritis

Women's Section :— The average daily attendance was 25 on week days and on holidays 50. The women who were rather careless about their personal hygiene and hence were feeling shy to visit the Centre during afternoons, with repeated talks and advice on personal hygiene, took greater interest in their person and later it was a common sight to see groups of women coming to the Centre with clean clothes, hair combed and taking lively interest in the various activities of the Centre. Many of them were interested in sections where their children were taking part. On festive occasions or on entertainment days about 100 women came to the Centre to take part in the celebrations. They staged a drama during the anniversary celebrations and it was very much appreciated.

Handicrafts :—The following articles were made in the section during the year :—

Pillow cases	7	Banian	1
Handbags	8	Knicker	1
Baby dresses	12	Underwear	5
Bodice	2	Tablecloth	2
Handkerchiefs	17	Towels	2

Knitting work :—

Sweater	(Woollen)	3	
Handbag	,,	2	
Baby socks	,,	2	pairs.
Muffiers	,,	27	(made from wool supplied by Bharat Sena Sahayak Samithi and sent to Kashmir)

Lace work :—

Lace	5 yards.
Bodice yoke	2 ,,

Miscellaneous :—

Palm leaf basket	3
Rag doll	1
Fancy doll	1
Twine bag	1
Palm leaf mats	3
Broomstick fan	1
Balls	2

A sum of Rs. 22–12–0 was realised by sale of these finished products and remitted into the Corporation Treasury. 6 women attained proficiency in garment making, 11 in needlework, 10 in knitting and embroidery work and 8 in spinning. Adult literacy classes were held and to start with, there were 20 women who attended them. At the end of the year, 12 women had learnt how to read and write their mother tongue. Demonstrations were held on how to make soap, tooth powder and pickles. Talks were given to members on personal hygiene, domestic hygiene, care of children, domestic economy, family spacing, prevention of common diseases like diarrhoea, sore-eyes and nutrition.

Recreation:—Among the indoor games, carrom was the only game played.

Outdoor games: Tennikoit and throwball.

During festive occasion the women took part in decorating the section with festoons and kolams.

Girls' Section:—The average daily attendance during the working days was 46 and on holidays 80.

The following daily routine was attended to: (1) Attention to personal hygiene, (2) Education, (3) hand work, (4) Music and dancing, (5) Recreation.

Personal hygiene:—Shower bath was provided and soap, hair oil and clean towel were supplied to make the children keep themselves clean. Uniform was also given to those who had their bath in the Centre. Many girls came even on holidays to the centre just to wash their clothes and have their bath. Old clothes were collected and were distributed to about 50 deserving girls.

Education:—To such girls as were not in a position to attend school, instruction in the three R's was given. Though 8 of them had the advantage of this instruction, only 6, who were regular, knew how to read and write at the end of the year.

During the year 1948, 40 girls were admitted in schools and 28 of them were found to be regularly attending school. Those who needed coaching in their school subjects were given tuition. In April 1949, 26 were promoted to the higher classes. In July 1949, 13 girls were admitted into school. Had it not been for the sustained interest taken, most of them would have stayed away from the schools.

Hand work:—The following hand work was done during the year.

Paper Flower garland	1
Painting of pots	5
Scrap book making	2
Handkerchiefs	6
Needlecases	6
Powder puff cases	3
Blouses	6
Woollen stockings	3 pairs
Skirt	1
Frock	1
Bags	4
Thread baskets	2
Box (cardboard)	1
Ragdolls	6
Tablecloth (made of gunny bag)	4
Matty handkerchief	1

Music and Dancing:—Folk songs and dances always attracted the children. More than 30 songs comprising dance songs, folk songs, national songs and prayer songs were taught. Short plays and dancing were staged by them on festive occasions and during the anniversary celebrations. They showed a special aptitude for learning singing and dancing.

Recreation:—Among the indoor games bagatelle and snakes and ladders were the usual ones they played. Skipping, flag relay, group competitive games, mass drill, throw ball and tennikoit were their main outdoor games. The swing was a source of attraction to one and all of them.

Mens' Section:—The average daily attendance was 50 on week days and 75 on holidays. The men members found time only for recreational activities. The elderly among them took delight in watching the activities of the various sections in the Centre.

Indoor games:—Carrom was very popular and a carrom tournament was conducted for the benefit of the members. Table-tennis came next in popularity. 20 members learnt how to play the game. The other indoor games of interest to them were the dart board and ring board.

Outdoor games:—Volley ball claimed the largest support from the members and on holidays they played the game even in the mornings. About 40 members took part in the game and a team of 9 good players was formed to play friendly matches. During the latter part of the year matches were played with the following outside teams :

		Result.
1.	Central Supplies Recreation Club	Lost
2.	Graynagar Y.M.C.A.	Won
3.	Scouts Recreation Club	Won
4.	Do.	Lost

Badminton was another game which created a lot of interest among the members. A doubles tournament and a fives tournament were conducted for the benefit of the members.

Boxing was introduced during the latter part of the year and it became the chief attraction daily after sunset. Nearly 20 members became interested in boxing and 3 of them won open events in the Gunboat Jack show held at the S. I. A. A. in December 1949.

Within the space of a year the members had learnt the games while some of them became proficient in them. They have also imbibed a sense of team spirit. Due to a sense of responsibility to the Centre's premises and the equipment, they were very careful with their games materials. With their help the Centre was whitewashed during the year and the decorating of the Centre on festive occasions was mainly done by them.

Boys' Section:—The average daily attendance on week days was 35 and on holidays 70.

Personal hygiene:—The boys' interest in their personal hygiene was fostered by the following facilities provided at the Centre.

1. The cool shower.
2. Soap, towel, oil and comb for toilet.
3. Soap to wash dirty clothes.
4. The Centre's uniforms.

Talks on personal hygiene were also given to them.

Education:—During the year 1948, 28 boys were admitted in the Corporation schools of which 12 were promoted to the higher class, 10 discontinued their studies and 3 were detained in the same class.

Instructions in the three R's were given to 14 boys of where 9 learnt to read and write.

Handwork:—The following items of handwork were taught during the year :

1. Freehand drawing
2. Water colour painting
3. Card board work
4. Paper cuttings and decorations
5. Fans and frames out of cigarette packets

Music:—Music had the greatest attraction for the boys and they were much interested in folk-lore. They were very enthusiastic about enacting short plays and on every festive occasion, they staged a farce.

Recreation:—*Indoor-games*: Carrom was the most popular and ring board, dart board and bagatelle were the less popular games. Boxing attracted a good many boys and within a short time, a few of them got themselves trained very well. Three boys entered for the boxing tournament conducted by the Y. M. C. A. of which one became the winner, another the runner-up while the third lost in the second round.

Out-door games:—Foot-ball was the game they never liked to miss even a single day. Group competitive games like Chedugudu, flag relays, dodge ball and athletic events like running, jumping and putting, were also taught.

Talks on first aid, road safety, cleanliness, school-going habit, value of recreation, etc., were given.

One year's spade work had resulted in the boys looking more healthy, happy, clean and tidy. They were more regular to school, very keen on their games and developed a sense of comradeship.

Visual education:—38 film shows were arranged during the year. The films were kindly lent by the United States Information Service and the British Information Services. Health and Education films were also exhibited. Usually these film shows were arranged during Sundays and holidays and eagerly attended.

There was a magic lantern show along with a running commentary on small-pox and its provention.

Special radio programmes such as broadcasts, plays and recordedmusic were amplified to the various sections in turns daily from the radiogram provided at the centre. 25 gramaphone records were bought for use in all sections to learn songs as well as to aid children in their dancing lessons.

Canteen:—

Total expenditure for the year	Rs. 1,718-15
Total receipts by sales during the year	Rs. 1,736-15

Maternity Section:—

Total number of ante-natal cases	60
,, deliveries conducted	31
,, ,, at hospital	8
,, ,, at home	13

Complications associated with pregnancy and child-birth :—

Secondary Anaemia	21
Avitaminosis	8
B Deficiency	16
Pre-eclampic toxiemia	6
Hyperemesis gravidarum	2
Rheumatic heart	1
Ventral Hernia	2
Malignant Malaria	1
Cystocele	1
Erosion Cervix	1

Health Overhauls:—

	First Examination	Second Examination
General	779	191
Dental	441	100
Eye	441	152
E. N. T.	371	158

Common diseases noted during examinations

Diseases	Total No.	Number Cured
Deficiency Disease :—		
Avitominosis	302	29
'B' Deficiency	55	38
'C' Deficiency	3	—
Enlargement of Glands Neck	241	16
Venereal Diseases :—		
Syphilis	9	3
Gonorrhoea	22	12
Soft sore	19	17
Skin Diseases :—		
Scabies	37	21
Impetigo	4	2
Eczema	6	—
Taenia	26	—
Respiratory Diseases :—		
Eosinophilia	16	6
Tuberculosis	5	—
Pleurisy	1	—
Asthma	10	—
Chronic Bronchitis	6	—
Cong-Cystic Disease of Bronchi	1	—
Diseases of Circulatory System:—		
Secondary Anaemia	101	24
Rheumatic Heart	14	—
High Blood Pressure	2	—
Diseases of Alimentary System :—		
Dysentery	14	12
Liver Abscess	4	1
Peptic Ulcer	2	—
Miscellaneous :—		
Rheumatic Joints	5	—
Filarial Infection	6	—
T. B. abdomen	2	—
Hydrocele	15	2
Hernia	9	2
Leprosy	2	—
Dental Diseases :—		
Dental Caries	99	—
Pyorrhoea Alveolaris	18	—
Gingivitis	14	6
Tartar	145	21
Ear, Nose, Throat diseases :—		
Tonsils and Adenoids	122	4
Chronic Rhinitis	76	—
C. S. O. M.	30	4
Fibroma Vocal Cord	1	1
Diseases of the Eye :—		
Conjectivitis	89	89
Errors of refraction	83	6
Cataract	12	5
Glaucoma	2	—

The following pathological tests were carried out during the year:—

Urine 47 ; Motion 35; Blood 88 ; Kahn 25 $\begin{cases}\text{Positive 5.}\\ \text{Negative 16.}\\ \text{Doubtful 4}\end{cases}$

Social Contact :—The visits made to the areas close to the centre were as follows:—

96 visits to Periamet, 58 to Chintadripet, 34 to Rajajipuram and Jesson Street areas and 17 visits to General Hospital Menial Staff Quarters.

Visiting the members in their homes became a very essential part of work at the centre. These frequent visits enabled the members to have confidence in the staff. During the visits, the staff came into intimate contact with the various members of the families and the members revealed their difficulties, problems and worries. The main problem was financial, unemployment being the root cause for these troubles. The Centre was able to find jobs for four women and seven men. Owing to incessant propaganda on environmental hygiene, the streets, lanes and the surroundings of the residences of the members were found to be much cleaner than the places inhabited by non-members. One could notice a state of orderliness in the dwelling places. Propaganda was regularly carried on exhorting them to visit the centre regularly, to pay their subscriptions and undergo health examinations. Children of school-going age numbering 35 were admitted into schools. Creche children who were unable to attend the Creche due to illness were contacted and necessary advice given. Arrangements were made to send six destitute children to institutions like the Children's Aid Society Egmore, Avvai Home and Bala Mandir. During the small-pox epidemic in the Naval Hospital Road area and the Cox Cheri, the staff of the Centre helped the divisional Health Staff in tracing hidden cases and transferred them to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. They also assisted the Health Staff in carrying out vaccination against small-pox in the locality, Over 5,000 vaccinations were carried out. 18 convalescent patients discharged from hospitals were contacted and advice on further treatment was given. Three leprosy cases were found in the Naval Hospital Road area. 2 of these were sent to the General Hospital and the other to the Tirumani Leper Settlement for treatment. An uncared for woman who was suffering from the results of extreme starvation was admitted in the General Hospital. Slum cleaning propaganda was done every week in the Naval Hospital Road and Chintadripet areas. The members, both adults and children of both sexes went round the various lanes carrying propaganda placards and singing songs on cleanliness The members themselves removed rubbish from the lanes and advised the residents to deposit the rubbish in the dust-bins and keep the surroundings of their dwellings clear.

General :— All festive occasions were suitably celebrated. On Bhogi Day, there was bonfire and open-air entertainment . On Pongal Day, sweet pongal was distributed to all members through the kindness of a well-wisher. There were variety entertainments on Tamil New Year's Day, General Puja Day and Ayudha Puja Day. Independence Day was celebrated with a kalakshepam arranged by Sri Alavandar, a Corporation school teacher. Gandhi Jayanthi was celebrated with Bhajan and prayer. Deepavali Day was celebrated with a Tamil drama enacted by the Mylapore Dramatic Club. The birth day of Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister, was celebrated with an entertainment and talks were given on his life and ideals. On Christmas Eve, the creche children put up a variety entertainment. A Christmas tree was arranged and presents were distributed to them. During the National Tree Planting Week, two orange trees and two mango saplings were planted. In addition to this, the members of the sections were interested in growing a vegetable garden. The vegetables yielded were distributed among the members who took lively interest in the garden. The members of each section were taken in turns on weekly excursions in the Corporation van provided for the purpose, to places like the Marina, Museum, Botanical Gardens, Avvai Home, and Theosophical Gardens, The members of the Men's Section went on a day's excursion to Red Hills and enjoyed the trip thoroughly.

Annual sports were held at the Stadium on the 21st and 22nd December 1949.

Six Rent Collectors of the Revenue Department attended a series of lectures on social work in the tenements among the labouring classes given by the Director.

A paper was read by the Director on the 'Ashok Vihar Scheme' at the Second Provincial Conference of Social Work held at Coimbatore. The Director was deputed as a delegate of the Corporation of Madras for the All-India Conference of Social Work and the Symposium on Maternal and Child Health arranged by the World Health Organisation at Delhi. In both the places, the film on Ashok Vihar was exhibited and it was appreciated by the other delegates present.

The first anniversary of the opening of the Centre was celebrated for a week commencing from 29th May 1949. The Anniversary Week was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Public Health. A Health Exhibition and a Baby Show were arranged during the week. The following programme was gone through during the six days :—

Inauguration Day :	President : Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Public Health. Entertainment by Children of Ashok Vihar. Tamil Drama 'The Husband I Bought' by Corporation employees and friends.
Second Day :	President : Sri. Rajaiah D. Paul, Secretary to Government, Local Administration Department. A Talk on 'The Value of recreation for the maintenance of good health' by Dr. U. Krishna Rau. Dance by the Pupils of Saraswathi Gana Nilayam, Triplicane. Entertainment by Corporation school pupils.
Third Day :	President : Sri O. Pulla Reddi, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Home Department. Talk in Tamil on 'Citizenship' by Sri N. Sankaran, Deputy Commissioner, Corporation of Madras. First Aid Demonstration by St. John's Ambulance Brigade. Kalakshepam by Sri G. Lakshmipathy. Tamil Drama by members of Rajajipuram area.
Fourth Day :	President : Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddy.
(LADIES DAY)	Talks on 'Care of expectant mothers and infants' by Dr. C. N. Rukmini, L.S., C.W.S. 'Domestic and Personal Hygiene' by Dr. H. M. Rajamanickam, A.D.P.H., Madras. A short drama by women members of Ashok Vihar. Entertainment by members of Muthu's Literary Society. Music by Dr. Vijayalakshmi.
Fifth Day :	President : Dewan Bahadur V. Bashyam Ayyangar. Talk on 'Primary and Adult Education by Sri N. D. Sundaravadivelu, Educational Officer, Corporation of Madras. Entertainment by Corporation School Girls. Mass drill and parade. A short play in Telugu by Netaji Seva Dal. Drama 'Gunasekaran' by the National Dramatic Society, Chintadripet.

Sixth Day : President : The Hon'ble Justice P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice, Madras High Court.

A Talk on 'Programme for a happy life' by Sri T. Chengalvaroyan.

Entertainment

Drama 'Proverb' by the members of the Industry & Supplies Recreation Club.

Visits:—

The following visited the Ashok Vihar during the course of the year :—

Delegates of the All India Ophthalmic Surgeons' Conference.

Students from Lady Hope School of Nursing, Madras.

Mrs. D. Russell, President, American Women's Club of Delhi.

Dr. Mrs. F. Dinshaw, M.O., Maternity Hospital, Bhavnagar.

Dr. Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, President, All India Women's Conference.

Lt. Col. S. Kaul, I.A.M.C.

Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health.

The Rajkumar Sahebs of Bhavanagar.

Rev. E. J. Jacques, S.J., Principal, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

Lady Nye.

Dr. Martha M. Elliot, Asst. Director-General, W. H. O.

Miss. T. K. Adranwala, Chief Nursing Superintendent, Directorate, General of Health Services, New Delhi.

Miss. F. Taylor, Vice-president, Indian Nursing Council.

Hon'ble Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras.

Dr. Yliruokanen, W. H. O. (Finland).

Dr. D. F. Chellappah, Dy. Regional Director, W. H. O., for South East Asia.

Dr. Cecily D. Williams, W. H. O., Delhi.

Miss. Helen A. Martikainen, Health Education Consultant, W. H. O.

Dame Katherine C. Watt, Chief Nursing adviser, Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London.

Dr. T. Chandrasekaraiya, Director of Public Health, Mysore State.

Dr. P. V. Cheriyan, Mayor of Madras.

Sri S. P. Rajabather, Dy. Mayor of Madras.

Dr. Margaret Emsli (Former UNRRA Professor of Maternity & Child Welfare, Government of China.)

Dr. H. M. Lazarus, Principal, Christian Medical College, Vellore.

Delegates from the 6th All India Obstetric & Gyneacological Congress.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS 1949-50.

The arrangement of combining the duties of Medical Registrars and Medical Inspectors was abolished as it was found not conducive to efficiency. The Medical Inspection staff available, consequent on this change, consisted of four Medical Inspectors and three Medical Inspectresses.

Routine of Work:— The year witnessed interruption in the work due to the prevalence of small-pox in the city. The Medical Inspectors and Inspectresses had to concentrate their attention whole-time in doing preventive vaccinations in all the schools. As many children as possible with the reduced staff were examined and the defectives treated.

Out of 174 schools, 86 were visited and medical examination of children and treatment of defectives conducted. The total number on rolls in the schools inspected by Medical Inspectors was 11,982 boys and 13,195 girls. The average daily attendance in them was 8,801 boys and 10,403 girls. 9,105 boys and 10,627 girls have been examined at these inspections. 4,561 boys (50·09%) and 3,977 girls (37·42%) were defective and required treatment.

Personal Hygiene :— 522 boys (5·73%) and 147 girls (1·38%) were dirty in their person and clothing. They were all made to bathe in the schools, Special attention was paid to teaching of personal hygiene in the classes daily. Some of the children having skin disease were treated after they had their baths in the schools.

Malnutritiou :— 1,528 boys (16·78%) and 1,706 girls (16·05%) were under-nourished as against 17·14% and 12·74% respectively in the previous year. Shark liver oil, calcium lactate and milk were given to them for improving their condition. 1,917 boys (21·05%) and 581 girls (5·47%) had dental and oral complaints. 1,544 children had stomatitis and were treated at the schools with benefit. 67 children had their caries teeth extracted. 1,161 had enlarged tonsils and received approptiate treatment. 16 of them had their tonsils removed by operation at the Government Hospitals for gross infection. 5 children had their vision corrected by glasses. Others having defects of a minor degree improved by a course of vitamin oil. 188 children received treatment for discharge from the ear. 4 were defective in hearing and were provided seats near the teachers. 10 children were having defects of speech. Shark liver oil and calcium lactate were administered to 4,761 children. 1,668 having stomatitis and other allied defects of nutritional origin were given yeast.

Circulatory and respiratory diseases :—83 boys (0·91%) and 107 girls (1·01%) had defects relating to heart and blood. 116 anaemic children improved by treatment. 4 had enlarged spleen due to malaria and they were suitably treated.

Diseases of bones and joints :—889 children had deformities of chest due to rickets in child-hood. 15 had infantile paralysis and functional disorders of nerves. All of them received suitable treatment.

Infectious Diseases contagious diseases :—778 boys (8·54%) and 887 girls (8·35%) had infectious and contagious diseases, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 5·70 and 6·48 respectively. 1,092 suffered from scabies. 326 had signs and symptoms of leprosy in early stages. All of them received treatment. In most of them, there was good improvement.

General Preventive work :—24,973 children were re-vaccinated in the schools by the Medical Inspectors. 9,360 were inoculated against cholera and 780 against typhoid.

Other diseases and defects :—5 underwent circumcision operation for phimosis on medical advice.

Medical treatment :—A major portion of the defects detected related to mal-nutrition and vitamin deficiencies and the defectives were treated at the Schools with the assistance of the teachers. 6,606 children were treated at the schools. 948 had to be sent to Corporation dispensaries for treatment of certain ailments that could not be attended to at the schools. 1,124 were sent to Government Hospitals for treatment of more serious ailments.

Re-inspection :—335 re-visits to schools were paid after the ourtine inspections for treatment and re-examinations of the defectives. 11,839 re-examinations of children were conducted during these re-visits.

Cooperation of parents and teachers:—1,729 parents of children were present at the schools during the inspection and treatment of their children. The details of medical attention bestowed on their children were explained to them and their co-operation sought. The school staff made effective arrangements for the treatment of ailing children and good results were obtained. Special attention was bestowed on the treatment of children showing signs of leprosy.

School Sanitation:—7 school buildings were unsuitable for school purposes. In 13 schools, improvements were suggested to the existing buildings. 81 schools inspected had flushout latrines. 30 required play-ground accommodation. Proper water supply has been provided in all the schools.

Midday meals:—8,228 children in the 136 schools situated in poorer localities were provided with midday meals on school working days. The Medical Inspectors supervised the arrangements made for the distribution of meals.

Propaganda:—85 lectures and 135 talks on health subjects were arranged in the schools. The total attendance at these lectures and talks was 11,326.

Milk:—Re-constituted milk was supplied to selected schools in poorer localities and slum areas. 6,759 ill-nourished children, who were not in the midday meals list, were given milk on school working days with benefit.

SANITATION

Dr. S. E. D. Masilamani continued as the Health Officer during the year. His appointment was confirmed by Government in G. O. Ms. No. 1061 P. H. dated 26-3-1949. He was on leave for one month from 5-10-1949 and Dr. G. Srinivasan, Senior Assistant Health Officer, acted in his place.

The health administration of the city was looked after by the Health Officer assisted by five Assistant Health Officers, each in charge of ten divisions of the city as in the previous year. Divisions 20, 22, 35, 47 and 48 were bifurcated for administrative convenience, each part incharge of a Sanitary Inspector. There were thus 55 Sanitary Inspectors in charge of the work connected with the health administration of the 50 divisions of the city. The post of the Sub-Assistant Health Officer was kept in abeyance during the year as a measure of economy.

Water Supply:—The North-east monsoon proved a failure in 1948. The level of water in the Red Hills lake at the beginning of 1949 was 8 feet below the normal. Measures calculated to make the available storage of water last till the advent of the next monsoon were immediately taken. To ensure a restricted off-take, maximum pressure was maintained on the mains for 6½ hours a day.

A scheme for tiding over the difficult situation with which the city was faced was drawn up and sanctioned by the Council. The scheme provided for the sinking of wells, erection of motor pumps to wells and the supply of water to the badly affected areas especially in the periphery of the city by motor vans.

More than 14,000 wells located in houses in the various parts of the city were cleaned and chlorinated for enabling the public to use the water for non-drinking purposes. The work of desilting was done by the Water Works Department and their periodical chlorination was attended to by the Health Department with a special staff of five Sanitary Inspectors and fifty Maistries appointed for the purpose.

There were some welcome showers in May. From June, due to a slight improvement in the situation, only about 6,000 wells so situated as to serve the needs of the poor in places faced with acute shortage of water were chlorinated not less than twice a week regularly. By the end of September, the position improved considerably and chlorination of wells was confined to those in the outlying areas of the city where well-water was used for domestic purposes. One motor van and two lorries provided with tanks were put on use for supplying water to the poor especially in the slum areas. Five new water-tanks were purchased later and they supplied water till the end of September. From October, the number of vans was reduced to 3 and they continued to supply water to the periphery of the city.

With the gradual improvement in the position due to further rains, the restrictions placed on the consumption of water supplied to the city were slowly relaxed.

Sewers and flush-out latrines :—Further areas in the city were linked to the underground drainage system. During the year, 67,597 feet of sewers were laid in several parts of the city. Perambur and Adyar accounted for nearly 16,500 feet each. A statement showing the length of sewers laid in the several parts of the city is given in the appendix (Sanitation—Statement No. 1).

1,662 flushout latrines were constructed during the year, 1,034 by the Special Works Department and the rest by licensed plumbers. Two public conveniences were thrown open for use of the public.

Housing :—The problem of housing continued to prove a difficult one. The Department invoked the relevant provisions of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, to see that improvements and repairs to buildings, found essential in the interests of public health were carried out by the parties concerned.

The Sanitary Inspectors inspected the houses in their respective divisions systematically for taking action to rectify defects noticed in their sanitary conditions. 41,849 houses were inspected by them during the year. Chief defects noticed were lack of proper drainage, inadequacy of latrine accommodation, poor or no water supply and insufficient ventilation. Complaints were received in respect of 1,867 houses and these were also looked into. The results of inspection are detailed below :

1.	No. of houses without	proper drainage	2,660
2.	do	adequate latrine acccommodation	1,333
3.	do	water supply	758
4.	do	proper ventilation	1,835
5.	do	otherwise defective	5,583
6.	No. of notices issued for rectification of defects		9,756
7.	No. of houses repaired as a result of issue of notices		7,459
8.	No. of prosecutions launched for failure to carry out the improvements		2,208
9.	No. of prosecutions withdrawn on compliance		158

As a result of notices issued for the provision of adequate latrine accommodation, 678 houses were provided with flushout latrines.

Cattle-yards :—There were 1,843 cattle-yards in the city. Improvements were directed to be made in respect of 995 cattle-yards. 710 prosecutions were launched for failure to comply with the provisions of the notices served on the owners for improvements. Licence was refused in 58 cases.

The work of detecting unlicenced cattle-yards, their licensing and proper maintenance was assigned to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons during the previous year as an experimental measure to see if they could bring about a general improvement in the sanitation of the cattle-yards in the city. It was soon apparent that the five Veterinary Assistant Surgeons could not tackle the problem with any greater measure of success than the divisional Sanitary Inspectors as each Veterinary Assistant Surgeon had to look after the cattle-yards in 10 divisions in the city. Consequently, the work was again transferred to the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

The Corporation cattle-yards in Basin Road and Purasawakkam continued to be occupied by the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union Ltd. Those in Triplicane and Chintadripet continued to be occupied by private individuals and they were maintained in a sanitary condition.

Offensive Trades:—10,461 applications for licensable trades other than cattle-yards were received during the year and 10,213 were sanctioned. 188 were refused and 60 were pending consideration at the end of the year.

Dhobykhanas:—There were six dhobykhanas located at the following places.

1. Robinson Park
2. Conransmith Nagar
3. Suryanarayana Chetty Street
4. Venkatadri Naicken Street
5. Chetpet
6. Kosapet

All of them were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Food control:- There were 7 public and 42 private markets in the city. They were maintained in a satisfactory condition. The Moore Market and the Fruit Market continued to be in charge of separate Sanitary Inspectors in regard to sanitation. Two new blocks were constructed in the Moore Market and were let out mostly to evacuees from Pakistan. The construction of a new block for beef stalls was completed and it was occupied. The old building wherefrom the beef-stalls were shifted is to be altered suitably to house vegetable and mutton stalls. A cold storage is under construction and is expected to be ready for occupation by the end of 1950. Construction of further blocks was under progress.

Private markets continued to be inspected by the divisional Sanitary Inspectors very frequently. Fly and dust-proof coverings were insisted upon in all necessary cases. Fly nuisance was kept down with D.D.T. Food-stuffs kept exposed or rendered noxious otherwise were seized and destroyed.

Meat supply:—The wholesomeness of the meat supplied to the citizens was ensured by permitting the sale of the meat of healthy animals slaughtered in the Corporation abattoirs. For this purpose, butcheries were maintained by the Corporation at Perambur and Saidapet. The out-turn of work in the butcheries is detailed below:

Name of Slaughter House	No. of sheep and goat brought	No. rejected	No. slaughtered	No. of carcasses condemned	No. of organs condemned
Sheep Slaughter House, Perambur	4,38,712	6,718	4,31,994	11	13,666
Sheep Slaughter House, Saidapet	22,437	1,721	20,716	12	256
Cattle Slaughter House, Perambur	33,036	1,012	32,024	1	14,117
Pig Slaughter House. Perambur	1,378	2	1,376	19	734

It will be seen from the above that there are two slaughter houses for sheep and goat, one in Perambur and the other in Saidapet. In addition, there is one slaughter house for cattle and also one for pigs in Perambur.

All the animals brought for slaughter to the butcheries were examined and only those found healthy were passed for slaughter. Carcasses found fit for consumption were impressed with an indelible mark for purposes of identification and allowed to be taken out for sale in licensed markets and licensed stalls in the city. The condemned carcasses and organs were destroyed.

In conformity with the provisions of G. O. No. 4109 dated 18–12–1943, 1,278 heads of cattle were prevented from being slaughtered as detailed below:

Cow	Bulls	He-buffalœs	She-buffalœs	Heifers	Total
730	35	12	376	126	1,279

The slaughter houses served as a demonstration centre for students from the Veterinary, Medical and other science colleges and several requests for various glands, etc., were met during the year. Interesting and rare specimens were also preserved in the Sheep Slaughter House for demonstration purposes.

Anti-rabic measures:—The measures adopted for the prevention of rabies in the city were (1) licensing of dogs and (2) destruction of unlicensed stray dogs. 8 persons were licensed to catch unlicensed stray dogs during the year and they worked under the control of the Superintendent in charge of the Lethal Chamber. Two motor vans suitably constructed are provided for the purpose. The Superintendent accompanied the dog-catchers in their rounds in the city and stray dogs were caught and electrocuted in the Lethal Chamber.

246 complaints from the public in regard to stray dogs were also attended to promptly. Particulars of work done are furnished below:

No. of dogs on 1–1–1949	131
,, caught during the year	24,832
,, claimed back by owners	2,723
,, given to Medical Colleges	266
,, electrocuted	21,889
,, undisposed on 31–12–1949	85

96 pigs found straying within the city limits were rounded up during the year. Three died and the rest were auctioned and immediately slaughtered at the Pig Slaughter House.

Zoological Gardens:—The Zoological Gardens, situated amidst ideal surroundings in the north-eastern corner of Peoples' Park, extend over an area of about eleven acres and provide facilities for the citizens and tourists for recreation and relaxation away from the dust and din of the city. There is a good collection of wild and rare animals. About 5,00,000 persons visited the zoo.

At the commencement of the year, the zoo had 181 mammals, 172 birds and 19 reptiles. There were 72 additions 82 by way of births, 44 by hatchings, 1 by purchase and 5 through gifts. In addition, 2 leopard cubs were exchanged for an interesting variety of gibbon. 56 surplus specimens of animals were also sold. There were 23 deaths during the year due to natural causes.

Consequent on the increase in the cost of maintaining the institution the entrance fee for visitors was raised to 2 annas per head by a resolution of the Council dated 22–2–1949. The right of collection of the fee for admission and of the fee for the use of the cycle stand in the zoo was leased out for a sum of Rs. 61,000 against Rs. 33,175 in the previous year.

Elephants, camels etc., were hired out to the public fetching an income of nearly Rs. 1,975. Elephant dung was auctioned during the year

Giraffe enclosure in the Corporation Zoo.

Albino bucks grazing in the lawn of the Zoological Garden.
(The bucks were presented by H. E. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar
Governor of Madras)

for Rs. 85-8-0. These and other miscellaneous receipts totalled Rs. 4,428-8-0 against Rs. 2,295-8-0 in the previous year.

The cafe in the zoo was leased out for Rs. 7,000.

6 pleasure boats continued to ply on the lake inside the zoo and the lease for the right of plying the boats was auctioned for Rs. 6,200 during the year. Nearly 50,000 people enjoyed this recreation.

Sri P. V. Ramanujam Chettiar continued to be a Honorary Visitor and Mr. C. E. Holland was also made another Honorary Visitor to the zoo. They both took keen interest in the improvement of the Zoological Gardens.

Health Education:—Education of the public on matters of public health was conducted throughout the year by two of the Medical Officers entrusted with this additional work and by the divisional sanitary staff. Lectures and informal talks, some times accompanied by magic lantern slides were given in accordance with a planned programme.

2,403 lectures and 2,020 talks were given during the year. 88 of these were accompanied by magic lantern slides.

The cinema theatres in the city assisted the Department in exhibiting slides announcing the B.C.G. Vaccination Clinic located in the Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre.

All India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition:—The Corporation of Madras took an active part in the All India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, 1949–50, held in the Congress Grounds, Teynampet. In co-operation with Government, it was decided that the Corporation should undertake the arrangements for exhibiting stalls dealing with malaria and tuberculosis. There were 7 stalls wherein exhibits on the following items were displayed.

(a) Mass Miniature Radiography, treatment of tuberculosis, B.C.G. Vaccination and T. B. Sanatoria
(b) Malaria and mosquito-borne diseases
(c) Child Welfare and Maternity
(d) Water-borne diseases

The exhibits were made interesting and illustrative and wherever necessary, specially trained staff explained the special features of the items to the visitors. Attractive posters in English, Tamil and Telugu were displayed and printed hand-bills in the regional languages were widely distributed among the visitors to the stalls to create more interest and enthusiasm in the minds of the public.

Care of destitutes:—The care of the diseased, the poor and the homeless has been a serious problem which the Corporation has been facing more than squarely. Corporation continued to maintain the following institutions during the year.

1. Special Home for Infirm and Diseased Beggars
2. Work House for able-bodied Beggars
3. Poor House
4. Orphanage
5. House for the Homeless.

1. *Special Home*:—In the Special Home, diseased and infirm beggars in the city rounded up under section 71 of the Madras City Police Act were committed for detention by the Magistrates. A copy of the annual report for 1949–50 forwarded to Government in Home Department on the working of the Special Home is appended.

Annual Report for the year 1949—50.

The year 1949–'50 opened with 267 inmates in the Special Home. During the course of the year under report 486 admissions were made. 79 inmates were transferred from Work House under the orders of the Magistrate. Among those newly admitted, there were 55 beggars, who surrendered themselves to the police after release and were committed again to the Home. There were 468 disposals during the year. 383 inmates who had served their detention period were discharged; 1 was let off under revisionary orders of the High Court; 4 were released before the expiry of the term of their sentence on the orders of the Corporation Commissioner under section 32–A of the Special Home Rules, 7 escaped and 73 died. The strength of the Home at the end of the year was 285. These particulars are given in a tabulated form below.

	Men	Women	Children	Total	Total
Strength on 1–4–49	228	39	...	267	
No. admitted during 1949–50	336	71	...	407	486
No. transferred from Work House	56	23	...	79	
No. discharged after detention period	290	93	...	383	468
No. discharged under orders of the High Court	1	...	...	1	
No. discharged under orders of Commissioner	3	1	...	4	
No. escaped	7	...	...	7	
No. died	64	9	...	73	
Strength on 31–3–50	255	30	...	285	

The persons admitted were between the ages of 18 and 86. The complaints of the 486 inmates admitted during the year were as follows :—

	Lepers		Blind	Infirm and Crippled	Other diseases	Total
	Infective	Non-infective				
Men	52	77	15	27	221	392
Women	5	6	5	6	72	94
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	57	83	20	33	293	486

The detention period of the inmates varied from 2 months to 2 years as shown below :

Period of detention	2 months	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	Total
No. of inmates	1	242	90	17	136	486

The inmates were, at the time of admission, found to be in a very bad state of health. Many of them were extremely emaciated and suffering from incurable diseases. They were given good food and appropriate medical treatment. Leper patients had injection of oleum hydrocarpus and oleum vitaminatum by mouth daily and they were given injections whenever necessary and their ulcers were dressed every day. As a result of proper medical attention and nutritive food given to them, most of the inmates improved in their general health, appearance and weight. Fortnightly weighments of all the inmates were taken and they showed an increase in weight even within a short period of 3 months. The average weight of an inmate at the time of admission was 81·3 lbs. The average weight at the end of the year under report was 85·6 lbs. recording an increase of 4·3 lbs. As many as 132 cases put on more weight ranging from 8 to 28 lbs.

Number discharged :— 383 inmates who had served their detention period were discharged. Remissions up to 78 days were granted to them. At the instance of the Superintendent, the police in the city and the Revenue authorities in the mofussil followed up the discharged cases. The reports received from these authorities showed that 24 persons had given up begging and taken to avocations like cultivation, weaving and cooking. 4 were reported to be begging, while the whereabouts of the rest could not be traced.

No. escaped :— There were 7 cases of escapes and they were reported to the police. One of the escaped inmates was arrested and recommitted to the home.

No. died :— There were 23 deaths among the 267 residual cases of 1948–49 and 50 deaths among the 486 newly admitted cases of 1949–50. These 73 deaths were due to causes as noted below.

Cause of death	No. of deaths
Leprosy with scepticamia	31
Pulmonary tuberculosis	13
Dysentary and diarrhoea	12
Heart diseases	10
Nephritis	5
Filariasis	1
Respiratory disease	1
	73

The percentage of total deaths for the year was 9·7.

Establishment :— The establishment in 1949–50 consisted of the following :—

Superintendent	1
Clerks	2
Compounder	1
Chief Warders	2
Second Grade Warders	13
Peons	3
Male Ward Attendants	6
Female Ward Attendants	5
Cooks	4
Male Thoties	8
Female Thoties	5
Dhobies	3
Barbers	2
Gardener	1

Visitors :— The four non-official visitors appointed under Rule IV(i) of the Special Home Rules paid visits to the Home.

Under Rule IV (2) of the Special Home Rules, the Commissioner, the Health Officer and the Assistant Health Officer inspected the Home several times.

Under Rule V, the Collector of Madras, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Deputy Commissioners of Police visited the Home. They recorded their observations in the visitor's book.

Distinguished visitor :— The Hon'ble Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja Premier of Madras, visited the Home on 19-10-1949.

Free gifts :—The Madras Corporation Officials' Association was kind enough to supply, free of cost, the following dailies for use of the literate inmates of the Home (1) Hindu (English) (2) Dinasari (Tamil) (3) Dinamani (Tamil) (4) Andhra Patrika (Telugu). The Superintendent, Special Home was kind enough to supply the Illustrated weekly of Bombay.

The following gentlemen were kind enough to bear the expenses for supplying light refreshments to the inmates on different occasions.

1. Sowcar Indrachand Galada of No. 3, Perianayakaran St., Sowcarpet, Madras.
2. Sowcar Gukethan Bava of Bolaram, Hyderabad (Dn.)
3. Rev. E. G. M. Wylde of Nandyal.
4. Sowcar Surendar of Surajmal Lallubai & Co., Esplanade, Madras.

Entertainments and Amusements :—By way of entertainment and amusement dramatic performances were enacted by the inmates. A folk drama "Chandra Garva Bhangam" was enacted by them. Dance and music performances were given by M/s Doss and Party of Krishnampet.

The Special Home Dramatic Association consisting of the staff assisted by a few outside talents as Sri A. Krishnan, Baby Rajam & Srimathi Soundara Valli of Netaji Nataka Sabha of Mylapore enacted a social drama "Vanjaga Valai". In connection with the celebration of the Inauguration of the Republic Day on 26-1-50, the inmates were given special feast and sports were conducted in which both the staff and inmates competed and suitable prizes were awarded by the Superintendent. In the night, there was a variety entertainment by the staff and inmates. Inmates took great delight in listening to the radio installed in the Home. They also kept themselves engaged in playing Indian indoor games. The inmates did light work suited to their aptitudes. Many of them grew vegetables, and helped in pumping water to the various overhead-tanks for the storage of water for cleaning the wards and the dining hall. They also helped in removing rank vegetation in the compound. The female inmates helped in cleaning rice, dhall, etc. and cutting vegetables.

The total expenditure incurred by the Corporation during the year under report on the maintenance of the Home amounted to Rs. 1,11,568.

2. *Work House* :—The Work House is a compulsory home under the Madras City Police Act intended for the able-bodied beggars committed to it. A copy of the annual report for 1949–50 forwarded to Government in Home Department on the working of the Work House is appended.

Annual Report for the year 1949–50

The year 1949-50 opened with 93 inmates in the Work House. During the course of the year, 429 admissions, inclusive of 62 persons on remand, were made. The period of committal of those sentenced for detention under the Madras City Police Act ranged from 6 months to 2 years. Most of beggars committed to this home were in an emaciated condition, the average weight for admissions being 83 lbs. There were 379 disposals. 289 inmates, including those under remand, were discharged, 79 were transferred to the Special Home, 3 escaped, 7 died and 1 was transferred to the Mental Hospital. The deaths of the 7 inmates were due to old age and chronic diseases. The escape of 3 inmates was reported to the police for necessary action. The strength of the institution during the year under review is given in a tabulated form below :—

	Males	Females	Total
No. on 31-3-1949	73	20	93
No. admitted in 1949-50	276	91	367
No. admitted under remand	39	23	62

No. released including those under remand	216	73	289
No. absconded	3	...	3
No. died	5	2	7
No. transferred to the Special Home	56	23	79
No. transferred to the Mental Hospital	...	1	1
No. on 31-3-1950	108	35	143

The varying committal periods of the inmates of this home are shown below :

	6 months	1 year	2 years	Total
Males	215	55	6	276
Females	58	33	...	91

The following statement shows the number of inmates admitted under various age-groups.

	Years 15–20	Years 21–25	Years 26–30	Years 31–35	Years 36-40	Years 41–45	Years 46–50	Years 51–55	Years 56–60	Years 61–70
Males	12	31	42	35	47	27	40	12	18	12
Females	5	11	9	16	12	13	12	3	7	3
	17	42	51	51	59	40	52	15	25	15

Two sick wards were maintained—one in the male section and another in the female section. Sick inmates were treated by the Superintendent who is a Medical man. During the year under reference, 19 cases were sent to the Government Stanley Hospital and two cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, for specialised treatment.

As the object of running this institution is to impart vocational training to able-bodied beggars, training in various handicrafts was given to them. Male inmates were given training in spinning, weaving, rattan work, rope making, mat weaving, and gardening. Female inmates were given training in mat weaving, spinning and gardening. The statement below shows the number of inmates trained in the various sections of the institution.

	Rattan work	Rope-making	Mat weaving	Spinning	Weaving	Gardening	Cooking
Male	35	40	38	20	98	30	15
Females	...	...	20	20	...	51	...

Training was also given in needle work to female inmates.

The following articles were manufactured by the inmates under training during the period of their detention. Bed sheets, bandage cloth, towels, canvas cloth, khadi cloth, body laces, jackets, matty shirting, rattan trays, cocoanut rope of various sizes and kora mats. Articles manufactured in the Work House were sent to the General Stores for being supplied to the various Corporation institutions. The value of articles so supplied came to Rs. 4,276-9-3. During the year under report, finished articles were sold to the visitors and a sum of Rs. 528–15–11 was realised.

In the Work House, two gardens were maintained, one in the male section and another in the female section Various kinds of vegetables were grown in these gardens and 1,161 lbs. of vegetables were issued to the Work House kitchen for day-to-day use.

The Assistant Health Officer inspected the institution every week. The Health Officer and the Commissioner made periodical inspections. Non-official visitors appointed by the Corporation also paid periodical visits and recorded their remarks in the Visitor's Book The Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic & Crime) also visited the institution in the year.

The inmates, on release, were recommended to various institutions for employment. One of the released inmates is now working as Weaving Instructor in Wesley College, Royapettah, Madras.

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the institution during the year was Rs. 59,295.

3. *Poor House* :—The Poor House is a voluntary home for the destitutes and the infirm of either sex.

	Men	Women	Total
No. of inmates on 1–1–1949	89	46	135
No. admitted in 1949	120	45	165
No. discharged	74	31	105
No. escaped	7	1	8
No. died	24	13	37
No. of inmates on 31–12–1949	100	50	150

13 inmates were sent to Government Stanley Hospital for specialised treatment and 3 of them died there. On 11 Hindu festival days and on the Christmas Day, the inmates were treated to special dishes, the expenditure being met by philanthropic gentlemen. Special dishes were provided to the inmates on the birth-day of H.H. the Rajpramukh of the United States of Cochin and Travancore from the income derived out of the endowment created for the purpose.

4. *Orphanage*:—The Orphanage maintained for bonafide orphans below 12 years of age in the city has accommodation for 50 boys only. Details in regard to the strength of the orphanage during the year are furnished below:

No. of inmates on 1–1–1949	49
No. admitted	3
No. discharged	1
No. escaped	1
No. on 31–12–1949	50

The school in the orphanage was recognised by the Director of Public Instruction and it followed the approved syllabus. Education up-to the fifth standard was imparted. There were two qualified teachers in the school. Five boys who had completed the course in the school were attending the Corporation Higher Elementary School at Korukkupet for further study. Spinning was also taught daily by the instructors in the Work House. The boys in the Orphanage maintained a vegetable garden.

The Superintendent of the Work House who is himself a medical man attended to the minor ailments of the children whenever necessary. The health of the children continued to be satisfactory.

5. Six homes for the homeless were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

CONSERVANCY

Conservancy of the city continued to be under the Health Department. There were 5 Conservancy Supervisors and 55 Conservancy Inspectors. 50 divisions of the city were grouped into 5 ranges and each range was under the charge of a Conservancy Supervisor who was assisted by a Conservancy Inspector in each division except in divisions 17, 20, 47, 48 and 50 where the divisions were bifurcated with a Conservancy Inspector for each part. 3,825 labourers were employed for the sweeping of streets, cleaning of latrines, removal of sullage from cesspools and for the maintenance of animals. The total expenditure incurred on conservancy for the year 1949–50 was Rs. 29,39,975 against Rs. 28,56,975 for the previous year.

536 carts were used for the removal of rubbish, filth and sewage from cesspools. In addition, 46 motor lorries were allotted for conservancy 3 of the lorries were utilized for the removal of sullage from unsewered areas mainly in Saidapet and Sembium. 5 of these were purchased during the year.

Disposal of rubbish and filth :—About 7,50,000 cart-loads of rubbish were removed during the year. A part of the rubbish was utilized for reclaiming low-lands and a part for the manufacture of compost. The remaining was dumped at Otteri, Korukkupet and Mylapore Dumping Grounds. Night-soil collected from the unsewered areas was utilized for making compost.

The amount realised by way of sale of cow-dung from the various cattle depots and by way of sale of rubbish to private parties for reclamation of their lands was Rs. 14,783.

To avoid the long lead of animal-drawn carts and with a view to speed up the transport of rubbish, tipping-platforms were located at Basin Road, Krishnampet and Pudupet. Rubbish carts removed the rubbish to the nearest tipping-platforms from where motor lorries transported it to the places of its ultimate disposal.

Compost manure :—Night-soil removed from the unsewered areas in the city was, till recently, being trenched in the Otteri and Korukkupet dumping grounds and disposed of by auction.

With the latest trends in Public Health, a more scientific way of disposing them by converting these raw materials into valuable manure was adopted since February 1949. The Council sanctioned the scheme on 28–6–1949 with necessary staff at an estimated annual cost of about Rs. 18,000. It was a very useful aid to the "Grow-more-food Campaign" inaugurated by the Government.

A senior Sanitary Inspector was deputed to Coimbatore and Bangalore to study the latest methods of composting night-soil and rubbish. The work was started in the Korukkupet dumping ground. Daily about 10 tons of night-soil and an equal quantity of rubbish were utilized in Korukkupet. The manure was first made available to the public in July 1949 The price was fixed at Rs. 6 per ton ex-site.

The scheme was later extended to Otteri in July 1949, where daily about 7 tons of night-soil were utilized for the purpose.

There was a fairly good demand from the city and from the outlying villages in the Chingleput district for the manure. During the year, 1261½ tons of compost manure were sold to the public. The amount realised by way of sale of compost manure was Rs. 7,859.

Public latrines:—There were 387 public conveniences in the city during the year against 385 in the previous year. Of these, 345 were of the flushout type and 42 were masonry or sanded latrines. 2 new public conveniences were constructed and thrown open for use during the year, one at the junction of Strahans Road, and Perambur Barracks Road, and the other in Venkatrangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.

The day-to-day cleaning and disinfecting of public conveniences were looked after by this department while their repairs, white and colour washing were attended to by the Special Engineer. To ensure prompt attention and to keep them in a satisfactory condition in regard to appearance, this department took over, during the year, the work of their white and colour-washing from the Special Works Department. This has been regularly attended to every quarter. The amount spent for this purpose was about Rs. 3,000.

The cleaning staff was also engaged in the removal of filth from road margins and other open spaces fouled by the puplic. The health staff prosecuted 650 persons for indiscriminately fouling the streets and public places under sub-section 3 of section 51 of the Madras Public Health Act, 1939.

Conservancy of private institutions :—The removal of rubbish and filth from several public institutions and private establishments in the city was undertaken under section 197 of the Madras City Municipal Act 1919. The total amount realised during 1949-50 was Rs. 67,179.

According to the resolution No. 90/47, of the Council dated 27-2-1947, the following fees were charged for the removal of filth from private houses in the extended areas :

Monthly rental valuation of premises	Half-yearly fees fixed
Rs. 20 and above	Rs. 5
Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 20	Rs. 4
Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 3

Labour :—Labourers retiring on account of old age and infirmity were granted bonus in pursuance of G.O. No. 4942 L. & M., dated 22-12-1931. The total amount paid to them, during the year, by way of bonus and gratuity was Rs. 9,284. 298 labourers were in occupation of tenements provided by the Corporation while 454 labourers were given facilities to construct their own dwellings on Corporation lands.

The year under report was free from any labour unrest.

Animals :—823 bullocks were in service during the year. Of these, 46 animals were purchased during the year. The conservancy bullocks were housed in 9 cattle depots situated at the different parts in the city where they were fed and cared for.

The cattle depots were in charge of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons who were assisted by Conservancy Inspectors. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons looked after the health and feeding of the animals, while the Conservancy Inspectors were in charge of labourers and maintenance of accounts. The scale of diet adopted for the animals during the year under report was as follows :—

	Bullock above 900 lbs. in weight (per day in lbs.)	Bullock 600 to 900 lbs. in weight (per day in lbs.)	Bullock below 600 lbs. in weight (per day in lbs.)
Paddy straw	18	16	13
Horse-gram	4	3	2
Rice-bran	2	1½	1½
Ground-nut oil cake	2	1½	1½
Green grass	5	5	5
Salt	10 oz.	10 oz.	10 oz.

76 animals died during the year, 60 of old age, 5 of Tuberculosis, 1 of Rabies and 10 of other causes. 14 unserviceable animals were sold in public auction and one animal was sent to the Pinjrapole.

A view of the Zoo Park showing the aviaries for birds, the pond and the wooden birdge

Breeding Bull 322— 'F' Depot, Mylapore
Winner of Champion Cup on 26-12-49

Rabies :—There was one case of rabies which developed even after anti-rabic treatment at the Veterinary College. It proved fatal.

Foot and mouth disease :—There was an out-break of foot and mouth disease affecting all the depots. For effective isolation and treatment, one of the depots was temporarily converted into "foot-and-mouth-camp" where the cases were isolated treated, and discharged. In all, 146 animals were affected and there was no death. The breeding bull stationed at 'F' Depot had a severe attack but it recovered.

During the year, 916 cases were treated for various diseases in all the depots against 1,131 in the previous year.

Veterinary dispensaries :—The three veterinary dispensaries which were opened last year in three depots continued to be popular. The total number of cases treated at the three dispensaries during the year was as follows :—

'B' Depot	11,374
'D' Depot	8,528
'F' Depot	5,909
Total	25,811

The most common diseases treated were mastitis, metrities, pyrexia, digestive and skin troubles. Many deficiency diseases and diseases of genitals were also treated. Tests for pregnancy were also done in all the dispensaries.

Breeding bulls ;—The three breeding bulls stationed at the cattle depots continued to be maintained during the year under report. 178 services were given and sum of Rs. 255 was realised by the services of these bulls.

At the Cattle Show at the Madras Veterinary College in December 1949 during the Ninth Provincial Veterinary Conference, about 185 animals took part. The breeding bulls at 'D' and 'F' Depots also took part in the show. The breeding bull stationed at "F" Depot won a silver cup.

ANTI-MALARIA OPERATIONS

There was a separate section for carrying out anti-malarial operations in the city under the charge of a Medical Officer with Public Health qualifications in the grade of a second-class Health Officer. In the latter part of the year, he was deputed to undergo special training for six weeks along with the District Health Officers in anti-malarial operations in the Central Malaria Laboratory, Madras. He was assisted by a staff of 5 supervisors, 8 Stegomyia Overseers, 51 Malaria Maistries and 313 Coolies. The complement of labour was divided into squads and gangs and distributed for work according to the requirements of mosquito control work in each division. The number of coolies available for each division was about 6 and the cost per-capita of population came to about 3 annas per annum.

The main function of the anti-malarial operations was the control and the eradication of the malaria-carrying mosquitoes. The carriers prevalent in the city being A. Stephensi and A. Culicifacies, their breeding was effectively checked. There were only 37 deaths from malaria for the year under report.

Enquiries were made about malaria cases treated in the hospitals in the city and it was found that about 500 patients had come from the mofussil for treatment The stay of malarial patients in the city involved the risk of the dissemination of the disease through malaria carriers. Yet, there was no large scale incidence of malaria in the city during the year. The freedom from infection which the city enjoyed is, in no small measure, due to the effective campaign directed against breeding of the species responsible for the spread of the disease.

Control of Anopheline mosquitoes :—Of the two vectors of malaria Anopheles Stephensi and Anopheles Culcifacies, the former were found to breed in domestic wells in the city. Every well was, therefore, periodically inspected by the fish gangs who removed all floating matter from it and then examined it for the presence of larvae. If any breeding was noticed, the well was treated with 0·2% D.D.T solution for the destruction of larvae. Larvicidal fish were then introduced in sufficient numbers. 20,608 wells were thus inspected and attended to in the year under report and kept free of breeding of this species of mosquitoes.

Anopheles Culcifacies were found to breed generally in ponds and tanks in the out-lying areas of the city. Cleaning of 106 private ponds and tanks was undertaken by the department on payment of nominal charges. The amount so collected was Rs. 2,506–10–0 for the year. 4 public tanks were cleaned departmentally. Some private tanks were cleaned by the owners themselves but were subjected to constant inspection by the sanitary staff for taking action to prevent larval breeding. The tanks cleaned departmentally also received periodical attention from the cleaning gangs for the removal of algal moss, weeds, etc., and for replenishing them with larvicidal fish. They also removed rank vegetation and trimmed the edges of the tanks.

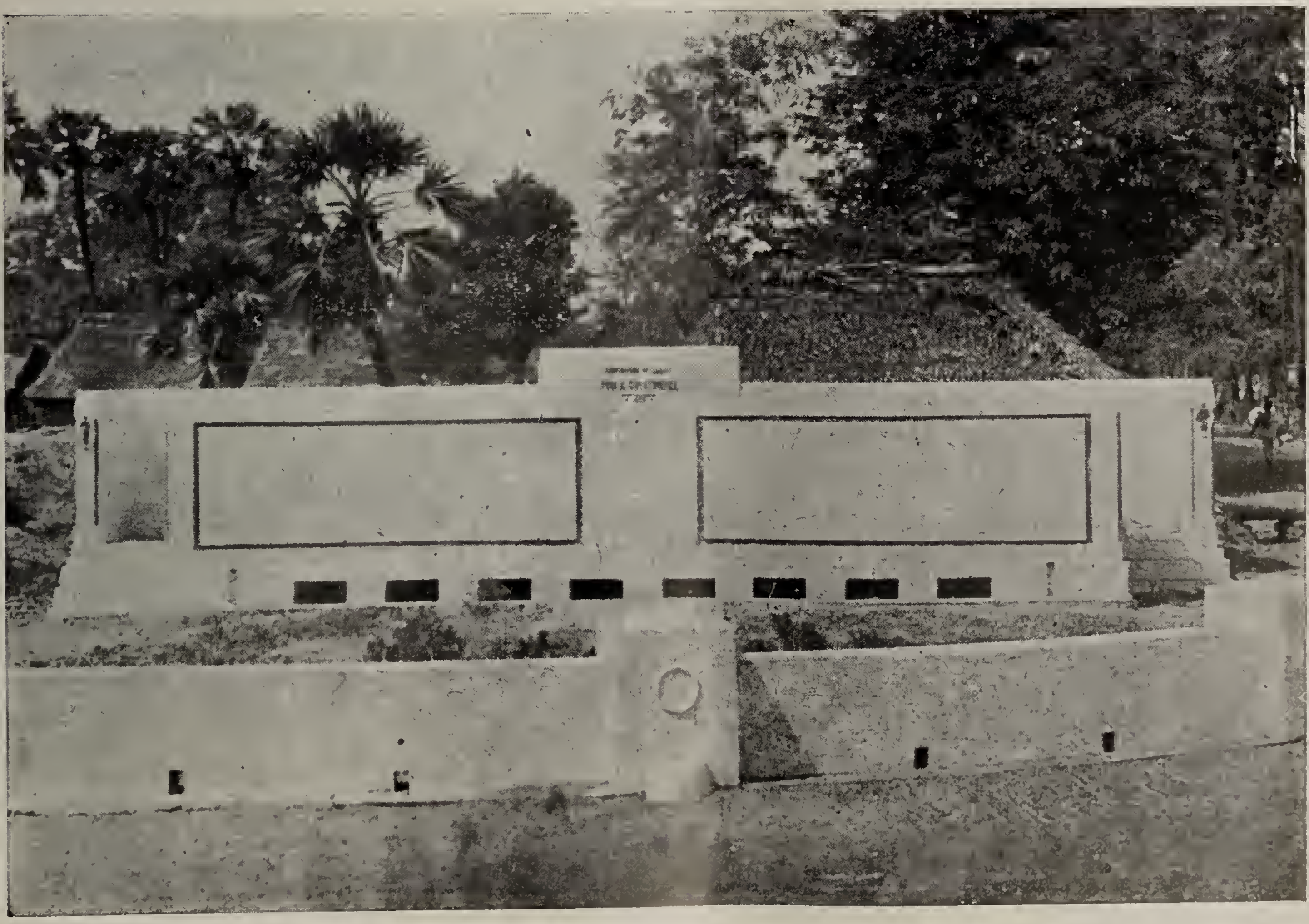
Anti-stegomyia operations :—Special measures were also taken by a special staff for the control of Aedes-Aegypti in the region half a mile around the port. The area around the port was divided into eight sections with one Stegomyia Overseer in charge of each with necessary equipment and staff. These 8 squads did intensive inspection of buildings in this area and eliminated larval breeding from neglected drains, cisterns, fire-buckets, over-head tanks and other likely breeding places. The survey of stegomyia mosquito house index for the year under report varied from 0·02 to 0·25 against 9·5 when the survey was first commenced in 1936.

General control measures :—Culex Fatigans and Anopheles Subpictus were the other prevailing mosquitoes. The former breed in storm water drains in the city and in cess-pools in the extended areas, where there is no under-ground sewerage and the latter along the course of the three water ways, viz., rivers Cooum, Adyar and Buckingham Canal. The abatement of nuisance from these mosquitoes formed also a feature of anti-mosquito work. Culex Fatigans being carriers of Filariasis, much attention was devoted to their control in added areas of Sembium, Ayanavaram, Aminjikarai, Kodambakkam, Mambalam and Saidapet. To keep the cess-pools in the added areas of the city free from larval breedings, bags of saw-dust soaked in a mixture of diesel oil and kerosene oil with D. D. T. dissolved in it to the extent of 3% were immersed with weights and allowed to remain in them. This method ensured a gradual liberation of the oil mixture to form a thin layer of film on the surface of cess-pool sullage and thereby kill the larvae therein and also served as a repellent to the female mosquito resorting to the cess-pools to lay eggs. Desilting of the cess-pools was taken up once in three months and about 395 lorry-loads of silt were removed.

There is a net-work of storm water drains in the city and, section by section, these drains were taken for cleaning, brushing and petrolising once in four days. Their periodical attention prevented larvæ from pupating and becoming adult mosquitoes. Kellys Drain, a facile sources of breeding in George Town area, received special attention. This drain was flushed with sea water twice a week by the Special Works Department and this step helped to control breeding effectively.

Anopheles Subpictus was found to breed in the rivers Cooum and Adyar. The floating moss and algal decomposition formed a facile breeding ground for this species and the presence of matting fibre weeds afforded good shelter to the larvae from the attacks of the larvicidal fish. To clear these

Reclamation of low land behind the Kilpauk Police Station



Septic tank latrine for public use constructed by the Corporation in Konnur High Road

weeds, a special gang of coolies was engaged and about 936 lorry-loads of weeds, moss and floatage were removed. The edges of the water ways were treated with Paris Green, D.D.T or Gemaxine. 28 lbs. of Paris Green, 1,043 kvs of D D.T. and 243½ lbs. of Gemaxine were used. These waterways bred culicines as well in places where there was sewage contamination from storm water drain endings and the drains from pumping stations and such breedings were arrested in the larvae stage itself.

Buckingham Canal formed a breeding place for the Culex Fatigans wherever there was sewage contamination in its course and Anopheles Subpictus along its entire length. The edges of the banks were trimmed and weeds and floatage were removed as frequently as possible. Larvicidal fish, gambusis, were stocked in sufficient number to kill larvae breeding along its course. 12,914 gallons of liquid fuel oil, 1,600 gallons of kerosene oil and 1,200 gallons of malaria oil were used during the year for larvicidal work.

House-inspection work :— House-inspection squads did weekly inspection of houses in some divisions. The divisions which had the benefit of house inspection work were 17, 23, 32, 33, 36, 38, 40, 44, 47 and 50. During the intensive house-inspection carried out by the squads, breedings were eliminated from storing utensils, discarded vessels, tins, broken pots, condemned tyres etc., found in houses. Such benefit could not be extended to all the divisions for want of sufficient staff. Complaint about mosquitoes revealed very often breedings in neglected house-drains. In every such case, the breedings were destroyed and the residents of the house required to have the drains cleaned constantly and kept in a state of repair to allow the free flow of water.

Destruction of adult Mosquitoes :— Destruction of adult mosquitoes was done whenever there were complaints of their nuisance in the city. On receipt of complaints, investigations were made and the breedings were detected in places nearby or within bungalows and were destroyed immediately. D. D. T. was the insecticide chiefly used against adult mosquitoes in the form of 5% solution, or suspension in case of anopholine and 10% solution, the latter being more resistent. It was sprayed on the wall surfaces and under roofs relying on its residual effect on the adult mosquitoes when they visit. As laid down by the Council in its resolution dated 6-9-1949, a sum of Rs. 5/- per 1,000 sq. ft. surface was collected from private parties for such spraying. There were 31 requisitions for the destruction of mosquitoes and other insects in the dwelling houses. These were attended to and the amount collected during the year under report for this purpose was Rs. 812-9-0.

Reclamation of low-lands :— During the year under report, the following low-lands were reclaimed :—

1. Low-land in Arathakuttai : (This was completed and converted into a park).
2. do in Jaganathapuram

Reclamation of the following places was under progress at the end of the year under report :—

1.	Low-land	to the west of Cochrane Basin Road	7th Division.
2.	,,	near the Corporation Slaughter House	18th ,,
3.	,,	in Edward Park Street ...	20th ,,
4.	,,	at Nungambakkam Tank, Tank Road	34th ,,
5.	,,	at Perambur Tank in front of Railway Station	28th ,,
6.	,,	at Nehru Park	23rd ,,
7.	,,	in Arcot Road, Kodambakkam	35th ,,

Report of the Water Analyst for 1949.

The year under review was an eventful one in that a new laboratory for conducting water analysis was opened by the Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty Minister for Public Health on 21-5-1949. This new laboratory is situated on the Avadi Road, few yards south of the Kilpauk Water Works, and it has the necessary accommodation for increased work.

The quality of the water supplied was epidemiologically safe. The lake water was chlorinated prior to filtration and passed through a thin layer of about 6″ fine sand in 17 sand filters without maintaining any regular rate of filtration. These filters retained only gross impurities and the organic matter in colloidal condition passed through the filtering medium. The final filter effluents were chlorinated again before being pumped into the mains. Plans and estimates prepared by the Corporation authorities for the installation of mechanical filters were submitted to Government for sanction. The Government of Madras, in G.O. Ms. No. 4286 P.H., dated 5—12—1949, deferred the question of the installation of mechanical filters pending the completion of trial of micro-mesh plant unit.

During the year, an additional assistant to the Water Analyst was appointed in pursuance of the recommendation of the Expert Committee constituted by the Government to examine the problem of the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen which was felt during the previous year. This Committee held that regular and systematic scouring of the mains should be regulated by frequent analysis of samples collected from selected spots. In making a similar observation, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), Madras, in his letter to the Secretary, Local Administration Department, on the subject of water analysis, has stated as follows:—

"Analysis of an average of 10 samples a month from the distribution system of the city is hardly adequate enough to form the basis on which the quality of water supplied could be judged."

The additional assistant was appointed on 20-1-1949 and a systematic programme was followed by which all the 50 divisions could be covered within a month. The number of samples collected from the distribution system and analysed was raised from about 15 samples to 240 samples a month. The systematic scouring of the water mains regulated by frequent analysis of samples collected from the various points in the distribution system had the desired effect of keeping under check the smell from house connections.

Scientific:—*The Red Hills Lake*: The total rainfall recorded for the year in the catchment area of the Red Hills Lake was 34·46 inches as against 25·66 inches in 1948. The level of the lake varied from a minimum of 35·14 feet in May to a maximum of 41·52 feet in October, which was 4·34 feet below the full tank level.

The lake water was examined in January, March, June, August, September and December during the year. The figures for 'Albuminoid Nitrogen' and 'Absorbed Oxygen' showed that the chemical quality of the lake water deteriorated during January to June and improved thereafter.

The bacterial quality of the lake water was fair in January and March, showed slight deterioration in June and reached the highest standard of purity in October and December.

Raw water—Kilpauk end of the conduit:—The chemical quality of the raw water was almost the same as that of the lake water. The figures for 'Albuminoid Nitrogen' and 'Absorbed Oxygen' revealed a gradual deterioration of the water from January to June and an improvement from July to December.

Water Analysis Laboratory, Kilpauk
Opened by the Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister, on 21-5-49

Distribution of milk to children in the Child Welfare Centre newly opened at Palmyra Kuppam

The bacterial quality of the raw water was fair during January to September and reached the highest standard of purity during October, November and December.

Chlorinated raw water prior to filtration:—The raw water was effectively chlorinated throughout the year. The average dose of chlorine applied to the raw water was 0·94 p.p.m. The results of analysis showed that chlorination of the raw water prior to filtration had brought about a marked improvement in the bacterial and to a slight extent in the chemical qualities of the raw water.

Chlorinated filtered water :— The chlorinated raw water was passed through a thin layer of about 6″ fine sand in the 17 sand filters. The filtrates were chlorinated throughout the year. The average dose of chlorine applied to the filtrate was 1·56 p.p.m. The chemical quality as judged by figures for 'Albuminoid Nitrogen' and 'Absorbed Oxygen' deteriorated gradually from January to July and improved from August to December.

On the bacteriological side, the quality of the chlorinated filtered water was good throughout the year and the average percentage of first-class samples (L.F.–60 c.cs) came up to 99 per cent.

Test tap at K.P.S :— Samples of water drawn from the test tap at K.P.S were examined daily. The chemical quality of the samples was almost the same as that of the chlorinated filtered water.

The bacterial quality was uniformly good throughout the year and the average percentage of first-class samples (L.F.–60 c.cs) came up to 84 per cent.

The average percentage of reduction in the Tidy's figure for test-tap samples over the corresponding figure for the raw water varied from 18% in March to 32% in December. An excess of free chlorine at about 0·2 p.p.m. was always maintained at the test-tap at K.P.S.

Distribution system of the city :— On the chemical side, no appreciable change in the quality of the samples collected from the various points in the distribution system was noticeable.

On the bacteriological side, lactose fermenters were absent in volumes of 60 c.cs. and upwards in about 57% of the samples examined during the year.

During the year, the trouble due to the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen was felt only during January and February. Experiments to find out the minimum frequency of scouring needed to abate the smell of house connections were conducted on representative taps in the various divisions of the city. It was inferred from the results of analysis that (i) effective and regulated scouring brought down the smell and prevented the water from falling off the standard of test-tap samples collected at K.P.S. and (ii) the areas at tail ends of the distribution system needed scouring twice in a week while the rest of the areas need scouring only once in a week. Thus the scouring of the entire distribution system as regulated by the results of analysis had the desired effect of keeping under check the smell of house connections during the rest of the year.

Water supply in extended areas :—In the extended areas of the city viz. Sembium and Saidapet, the sources of water supply are infiltration gallery wells. The water supplied from the infiltration gallery well in Saidapet needed only bacterial purification. The water was chlorinated with liquid chlorine by means of a pulser type chloronome as it was pumped into the overhead tank. The water supplied from the infiltration gallery well in Sembium contained iron in solution and as such it required lime treatment besides chlorination. Chlorination was done by means of the pulser type chloronome. In both the Saidapet and Sembium areas, water supply was restricted to limited areas, owing to the limited capacity of the sources of supply.

Raw water of Saidapet:—The raw water was sparkling and clear throughout the year. The chemical quality of the water was uniformly fair though there was slight deterioration in April, August, September and December. Nitrates were invariably present in almost all the samples. On the bacteriological side, its quality was good during November and December and fair during rest of the months except in March and August when the quality was poor.

Distribution system of Saidapet water supply:— Chemically, the samples collected from the distribution system were of almost the same quality as that of the raw water samples. The bacterial quality was uniformly good throughout the year.

Raw water of Sembium:— Chemically, the water was of fair quality. It contained iron in solution. The quantity of iron in the water varied from 0·2 to 0 8 p.p.m. On the bacteriological side, the quality was fair during Mach, May, September, October, November and December and poor during April, June, July and August.

Distribution system of Sembium water supply :— Chemically, the samples collected from the distribution system were of almost the same quality as that of the raw water. The bacterial quality of the raw water was uniformly good throughout the year.

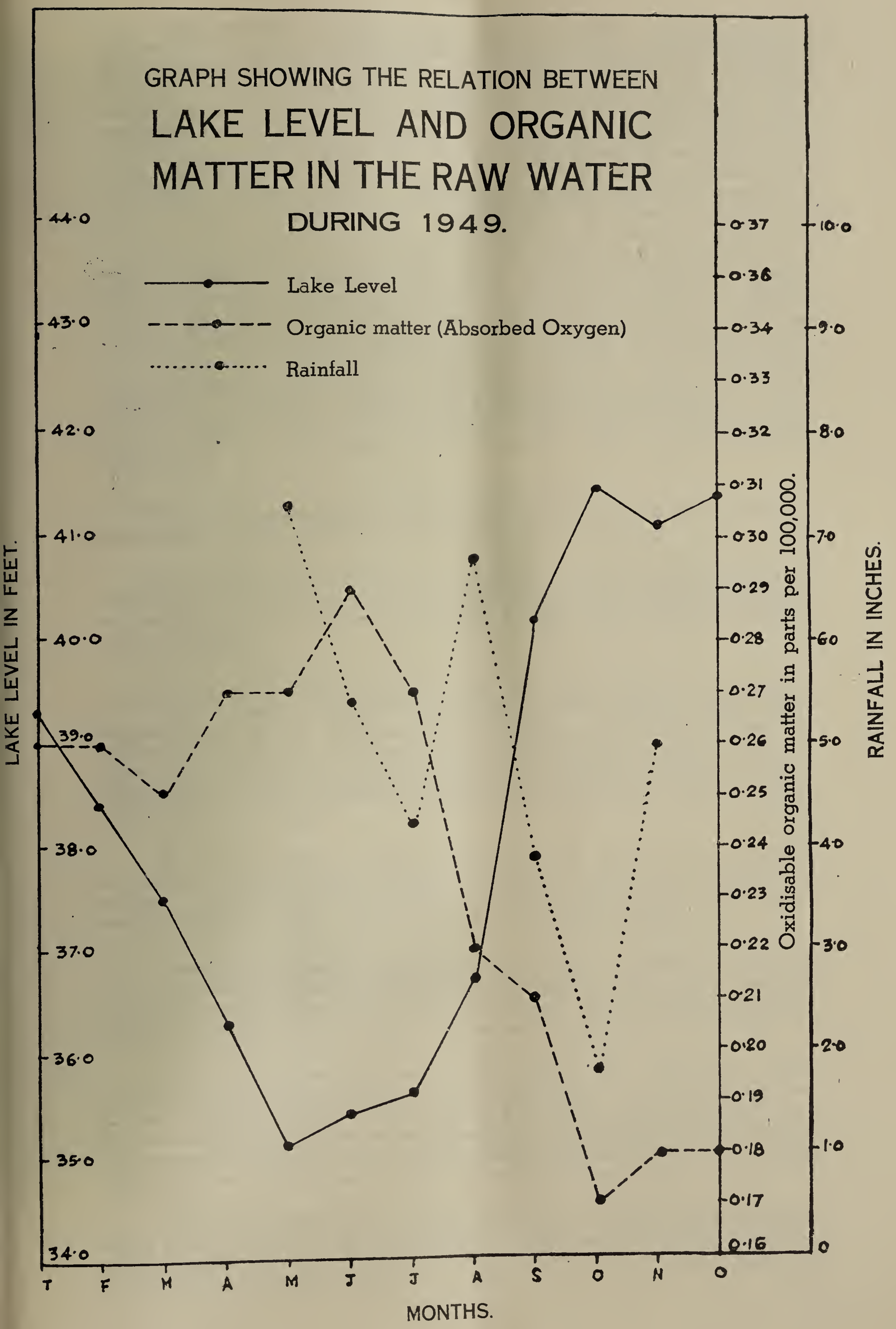
V. KRIPAKARAN, B.Sc.,
Ag. Water Analyst, Corporation of Madras.

Report of the Public Analyst for the City of Madras—1949

During the year 1949, the number of samples analysed under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, was 4,810 aginst 4,035 analysed in 1948. The number of samples analysed in 1949 constitutes a record for the samples analysed in a year since the laboratory was started in 1933, the previous highest being 4,035 samples in 1948. Of the 4,810 samples analysed in 1949, 2,892 samples were genuine and the remaining 1,918 samples were adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples for the year under report was 39·9 against 31·8 in 1948.

The samples consisted of milk, butter, ghee, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, cocoanut oil, coffee powder, tea, ghee substitutes, turmeric and other articles. A statement of the samples analysed in 1949 and in the five previous years is given in the appendix (Food Analysis—Statement No.1). A graph showing the number of samples analysed and the percentage of adulteration each year from 1931 is also appended to the report.

62·2 per cent of the milk samples were adulterated in 1949 against 50·8 in 1948. Adulteration of milk has shown an increase in the year under report. The figure of 62·2 per cent shows that the milk that was sold to the public in 1949 was mostly watered. As pointed out in my previous reports, there are only two ways of tackling this problem. Supply of milk should be made sufficient and cheap and sufficiently deterrent fines should be imposed in cases under the Food Adulteration Act so that the guilty vendors should be made to feel that adulteration is no longer worthwhile from the point of view of profit. Neither of these two conditions existed during the year under report. The supply was short and the fines were deplorably low. Milk is one of the best of foods. While it is an excellent food for all people, it is an essential food for the growing children and the expectant and nursing mothers. In any drive for the promotion of public health, the increased consumption of milk should get top priority. And adulteration of this vital article of food should therefore be viewed very seriously. It is hoped that the Magistrates would consider the seriousness of milk adulteration and impose much heavier fines is such cases than they have done hitherto. Unless this is done, much improvement cannot be expected in combating adulteration of milk.



GRAPH SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN LAKE LEVEL AND ORGANIC MATTER IN THE RAW WATER DURING 1949.

The percentage of adulteration of butter in 1949 was 21·8 as against 18·8 in 1948 showing a slight increase. The percentage of adulteration of ghee in 1949 continued to be the same as in 1948, namely, 10·9. There was a slight increase in adulteration of gingelly oil during the year under report, the percentages af adulteration in 1949 and 1948 being 13·4 and 11·6 respectively. In the case of cocoanut oil, 3·1 per cent of the samples were adulterated in 1949 whereas there was no adulteration of cocoanut oil, in 1948. Out of the six adulterated samples of cocoanut oil, five samples were adulterated with mineral oil. Adulteration of edible oils with mineral oil was noticed for the first time in City in 1949. It should be pointed out at once that adulteration of edible oils with mineral oil is a very serious offence as mineral oil is not a food and the consumption of it either by itself or admixed with edible oils is detrimental to health. Instructions have been issued to the Food Inspectors to draw the attention of the Magistrates to this fact and to request the Magistrates to impose the maximum fines prescribed under the Act. It is hoped that deterrent fines would be imposed, so that this practice might be nipped in the bud without being allowed to spread further. The adulteration of coffee powder has registered a considerable decrease, the percentages of adulteration in 1949 and 1948 being 4·1 and 13·9 respectively. Tea continued to be genuine during 1949, the adulteration of this article having stopped several years ago.

The details regarding the various articles food analysed during the year under report are given below.

Milk :—2,629 samples of milk were analysed. Of these, 1,069 samples were cow's milk, 979 were buffaloe's milk, 451 were described as mixture of cow's and buffalo's milk and 130 were described as milk without the qualification, cow's or buffalo's.

Of the 1,069 samples of cow's milk, 375 were genuine and 694 were adulterated. Among the adulterated samples, 686 contained added water ranging from 2 per cent to 84 per cent, 7 samples were deficient in fat, the deficiency ranging from 37 per cent to 50 per cent and one sample contained added water besides being deficient in fat. The average values for fat and solids-not-fat for the 375 genuine samples of cow's milk were 5·5 per cent and 9·1 per cent respectively.

Of the 979 samples of buffalo's milk, 422 were genuine and 557 were adulterated. The adulterated samples contained added water from 2 to 72 per cent. The average values for fat and solids-not-fat for the 422 genuine samples of buffalo's milk were 7·4 and 9·7 per cent respectively.

Among the 451 samples of mixture of cow's and buffalo's milk, 119 were genuine and 332 were adulterated. The added water in the adulterated samples ranged from 2 per cent to 71 per cent. The 119 genuine samples gave the average values of 6·8 per cent fat and 9·5 per cent solids-not-fat.

Of the 130 samples described as milk without the qualification, cow's or buffalo's, 78 were genuine and 52 were adulterated. 51 of the adulterated samples contained added water ranging from 2 per cent to 38 per cent, and one sample described as reconstituted milk was deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 24 per cent. The 78 genuine samples gave the average values of 5·9 per cent fat and 9·1 per cent solids-not-fat.

Among the 2,629 samples of milk of all the categories, 1,627 contained added water and the average percentage of added water worked out at 28 per cent. The 8 samples of milk deficient in fat gave the average figure of 43 per cent for deficiency in fat.

Butter :— 481 samples were analysed, of which 105 were adulterated. In 99 of the adulterated samples, the water content ranged from 22·2 per cent to 74·3 per cent, the prescribed maximum limit for water being 20 per cent. 3 samples contained fat other than milk-fat (22, 24 and 41 per cent respectively) and the remaining 3 samples contained both excess water (15·3, 28·1 and 2·0 per cent respectively) and fat other than milk-fat (35, 30 and 18 per cent respectively).

The average water content of the 376 samples which contained water below the prescribed limit was 27·6 per cent and the corresponding figure for the remaining 105 samples was 38·6 per cent.

Ghee :— 688 samples were analysed. Of these, 75 were adulterated with fat other than milk-fat, the common adulterant being hydrogenated groundnut oil and the extent of adulteration ranged from 12 per cent to 99 per cent. The average admixture of foreign fat in the adulterated samples was 60 per cent.

Gingelly oil :—409 samples were analysed of which 55 were adulterated with groundnut oil. The extent of adulteration varied from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent.

Groundnut oil :— 100 samples were analysed, of which 5 were reported as adulterated. 3 of these contained gingelly oil (30, 80 and 90 per cent respectively), one sample contained 30 per cent cocoanut oil and one sample contained 10 per cent gingelly oil and 40 per cent cocoanut oil.

Cocoanut oil :— 195 samples were analysed and 6 of them were adulterated. One of these contained 10 per cent groundnut oil and the other five samples contained mineral oil ranging from 14 per cent to 70 per cent. The seriousness of adulteration of edible oil with mineral oil has already been dealt with in the earlier part of this report and the necessity for imposing the maximum fines in such cases has also been pointed out.

Coffee powder :— 222 samples were analysed, of which 9 were adulterated. 5 of these contained Bengal-gram ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent, one sample contained 10 per cent of Bengal-gram husk, one sample contained 15 per cent chicory and 2 samples of coffee tablets labelled to contain 50 per cent chicory contained 25 per cent and 40 per cent chicory respectively.

Tea :—30 samples were analysed and all of them were genuine.

Ghee substitutes :—14 samples were analysed. 5 samples were reported adulterated as they contained ghee ranging from 2 per cent to 25 per cent admixed with hardened vegetable oil in contravention of Rule 28 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Rules, 1932.

Other articles :— These consisted of 5 samples of wheat flour, 3 samples of Bengal-gram flour, 24 samples of turmeric and 10 samples of Bengal-gram dhall.

The samples of wheat flour and Bengal-gram flour were genuine. Among the 24 samples of turmeric, 12 samples contained lead ranging from 55 to 720 parts per million. The lead in turmeric is derived from the yellow pigment, lead chromate, which is used to colour the turmeric and improve its appearance. Lead being a cumulative poison, the practice of using lead chromate for colouring turmeric should be put a stop to as early as possible. The ten samples of Bengal-gram dhall were the representative samples taken from a consignment of 225 tons of the dhall secured by the Corporation under section 9 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act. All the 10 samples of Bengal-gram dhall were adulterated with the dhall of the field pea (persum armense) and small quantity of kesari dhall (lathyrus sativus). The percentage of the field pea dhall varied from 38 to 49 and the content of Kesari dhall varied from traces to 4 per cent. The field pea dhall has come into the Madras market recently from Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, where the field pea is cultivated as a field crop for human and cattle food. Though there is no objection to this dhall being sold by its proper designation, it should not be permitted to be sold as some other dhall or to be used for adulterating Bengal-gram and other dhalls.

Besides the above formal samples taken under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 410 miscellaneous samples were examined in the laboratory during the year under report. Of these, 320 were samples of milk taken informally from the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union Ltd., who are the biggest suppliers of milk to the city with the view to having a check on the purity of the milk as sent out by the Union for sale in the city. These informal samples were in addition to the formal samples taken from the depots and delivery boys of the Union by the Corporation Food Inspectors in the course of their regular sampling of milk sold in the city. Among the 410 samples are included 51 samples of food analysed for private parties on payment of prescribed fees.

A statement of the miscellaneous samples mentioned above is given below :—

Nature of sample	Report
320 samples of milk from the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union	52 samples were below standard with regard to solids-not-fat and 3 samples were deficient in fat
* 6 samples of milk powder from the Health and Education Departments Corporation of Madras	All reported unfit for use
1 sample of gingelly oil from the Health Department	Genuine
1 sample of wheat from the Health Department.	Quality good
3 samples of bread from the Health Department.	All reported of good quality.
1 sample of cocoa from the Health Department	Reported unfit for use
20 samples of Transformer oil from the Electrical Department	Report was made on the inorganic and organic acidities
7 samples of drugs from the Health Department.	3 samples satisfied the B. P. standards and 4 reported not conforming to the B. P. standards
51 samples from private parties	Reports made individually

*Out of the six samples of milk powder mentioned above, one refers to Amilco Brand full-cream milk powder (consignment of 5 tins), sent by the Sanitary Inspector, 14th Division, on suspicion that the article was unfit for human consumption. All of them were reported as unfit for use.

The remaining five samples were from the skim-milk powder supplied by the Civil Supplies Department for distribution to school children. This stuff had been in storage of some time, and, as such, had to be examined before being released for the use of children. The milk powder was examined on the spot and released for use to the children by the Medical Inspectors of Schools, but doubtful samples were sent to the Public Analyst for his opinion. The five samples mentioned above were the doubtful samples which were examined in the laboratory during the year under report.

The 51 samples analysed for private parties on payment of fees comprised 27 samples of ghee, 3 samples of butter, 13 samples of gingelly oil, 7 samples of cocoanut oil and one sample of milk. The amount of fees collected during the year under report was Rs. 320 against Rs. 236 in 1948.

A tabular statement of the action taken on the adulterated samples of 1949 and those of 1948 pending disposal on 1st January 1949 is given in the appendix (Food Analysis—Statement No. II).

The number of samples reported as adulterated during the year under report was 1,917. Action taken in respect of these samples is given below :

Warning of vendors in cases where adulteration was very slight	38
Seizure and forfeiture of articles of food (action only under section 9 without prosecution of vendors)	26
Prosecution of vendors	1,853
	1,917

Of the 1,853 prosecutions instituted, convictions were obtained in 1,017 cases. There were two acquittals and the remaining 834 cases were pending disposal on 31st December 1949. Among the 487 cases of the previous year pending disposal in 1949, 315 convictions were obtained.

The total number of convictions for the sale of adulterated articles of food in 1949 was 1,332 as against 1,157 in 1948. The amount of fines imposed in 1949 was Rs. 50,225 against Rs. 50,312 in 1948. The average fine per conviction in 1949 was Rs. 38 against Rs. 43 in 1948. Among the convictions of 1949, 2 cases related to samples of butter taken from restaurants and 21 cases related to samples of ghee taken from restaurants and meals hotels.

During the year under report, there were 10 convictions under Section 14 (3) of tho Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act for preventing the Food Inspectors from taking samples under Section 14 (1) and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 350.

During the year under report, the third Assistant and one clerk-typist were appointed to cope with the increased out-turn of work that my laboratory was called upon to undertake.

The following were my assistants during the year :—

1.	Sri S. Sundaram, M.A.	1st Assistant.
2.	Sri R. Mahalingam, M.SC.	2nd „
3.	Sri V. V. Ramana Rao, M.SC.	3rd „

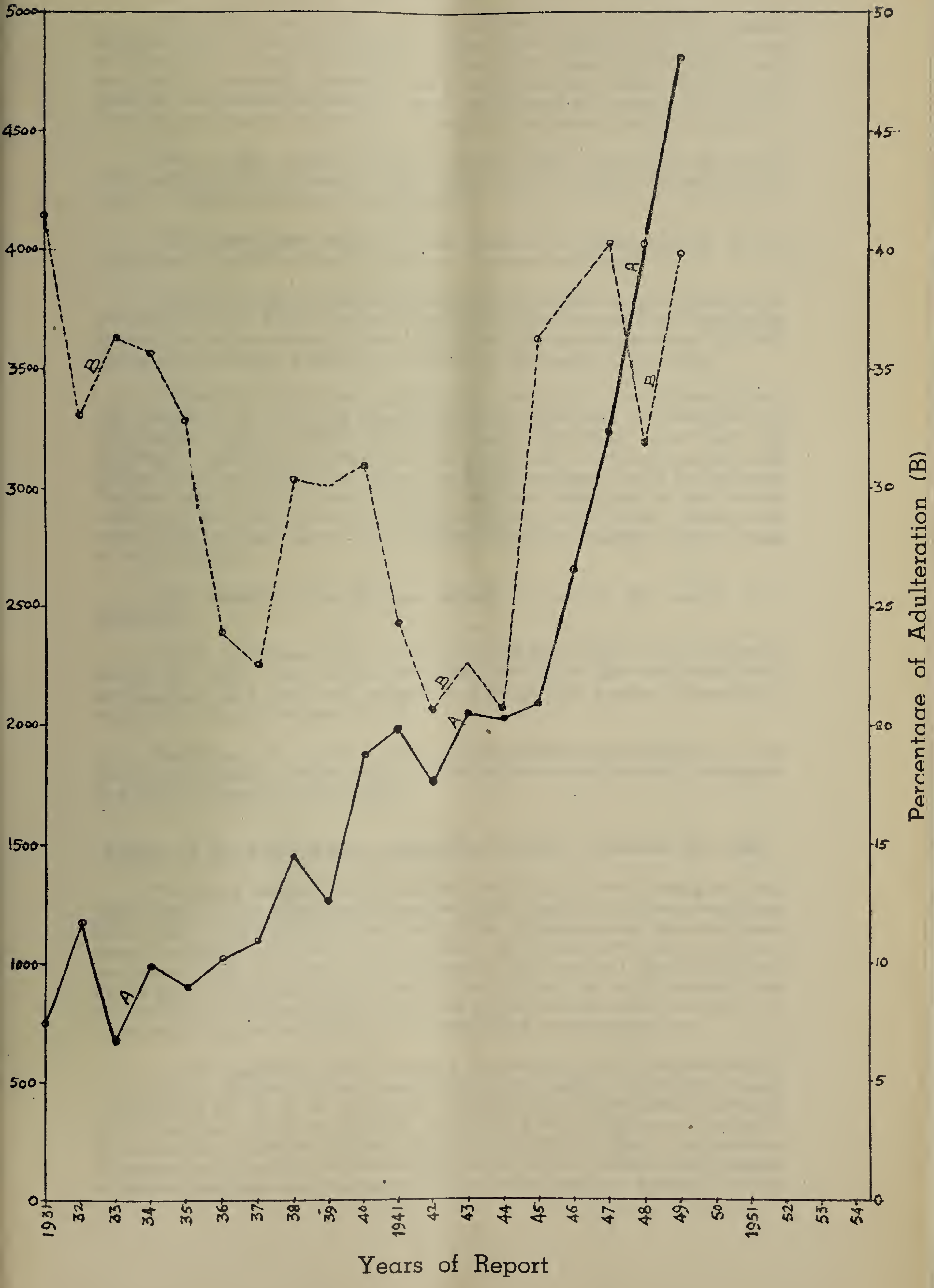
Since the third assistant was appointed only in May 1949, the number of samples commensurate with the assistants could not be done in 1949. It is however, hoped that this would be achieved in 1950, when the number of samples may exceed 5,000.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasise again the need for deterrent fines in Food Adulteration cases. My remarks on this aspect of the problem found in successive annual reports of previous years do not seem to have had any effect. The average fine per conviction has fallen progressively from Rs. 59 in 1944 to Rs. 38 in 1949. Considering the abnormal increase in the prices of food-stuffs since 1944, the imposition of low fines would seem to be quite unjustified. Such low fines would not act as a deterrent and adulteration cannot be suppressed so long as heavier penalties are not imposed. It is hoped that the Magistrates would help the Corporation in the administration of the Act by imposing sufficiently deterrent fines.

V. VENKATACHALAM, M.A., A.M.I.C.,
Public Analyst

MADRAS CITY

Graph showing the number of samples Analysed and the percentage of adulteration each year from 1931 ONWARDS.



REPORT OF THE MADRAS PORT HEALTH OFFICER.

Out of 878 vessels which arrived with 58,075 crew and 48,876 passengers, only eight vessels were infected. From these infected vessels, one case of measles, two cases of modified smallpox, eight cases of chickenpox and one case of suspected diphtheria were landed at this port. One case of measles was isolated on board a vessel and allowed to continue the voyage. Necessary sanitary and preventive measures were taken in all these cases.

Out of 882 vessels (including country crafts) which left this port, 313 vessels (including country crafts) which left for foreign ports with 24,470 crew and 23,941 passengers were inspected.

1,575 passengers and crew were found to be unprotected or not in possession of valid vaccination certificates against smallpox.

69 crew members on their arrival at this port had to get yellow-fever inoculation at the King Institute, Guindy. 47 crew members were given the second dose of inoculation against typhus and 524 passengers were vaccinated against smallpox with the co-operation of the Madras Corporation.

8 vessels with 518 crew and 233 passengers left for East African Ports. All members of crew and passengers were in possession of certificates of inoculation against yellow fever. 59 vessels with 3,449 crew and 819 passengers arrived from East African ports. All were in possession of yellow fever inoculation certificates except 2 passengers and 3 D.B.S., from Durban, and 1 D.B.S., from Mombasa. 49 crew members of one vessel came via Mombasa were not protected against yellow fever. Action was taken with the local agent of the respective shipping company to put a stop to such practices.

Two monkeys from Mombasa brought in one of the vessels were destroyed.

Lascar provisions of 37 vessels and 333 tins of ghee were inspected during the year. Six samples from different lots of ghee tins were sent for analysis and only one sample was found not genuine. Immediate action was taken to replace this lot.

Sanitation of the port area was looked after satisfactorily by the Madras Port Trust. Water supply of the port area was frequently analysed and defects corrected immediately.

Report on the Child Welfare Scheme for the City of Madras for 1949.

The Child Welfare Scheme continued to do useful work during the year under report. The phenomenal increase in the number of labour cases that came under the observation and care of the Scheme during the year bears ample testimony to the fact that the citizens of Madras have come to appreciate the excellent work done by the Scheme to the poor and the middle class people alike. The Scheme has done its best not only to merit its continued existence as an indispensable institution in the city but also to enlarge its scope and extend its activities to every nook and corner of the city.

On the suggestion of the Governing Body and Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association, New Delhi, an Advisory Board consisting of Dr. R. K. K. Thampan, Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Dr. (Mrs.) Parukutti Raman, Assistant Superintendent, Kasturba Ghandhi Hospital, the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, and the Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme, Corporation of Madras, was appointed in August 1949 for investigation of maternal deaths and formulating suggestions for improving maternity services. Two meetings of the Board were held during the year and as a result of the discussions the following recommendations were made :—

1. Grouping of the centres into zones to be attached to the various hospitals in the city.
2. Resident Medical Officer to be made available at all maternity centres.
3. Increasing number of beds in various homes.
4. Inspection of various Home to suggest improvements.
5. Blood Transfusion Service to serve the maternity homes.
6. Refresher course for medical officers, etc.
7. Facilities to be afforded to the hospital authorities to know the history of the case.

These recommendations of the Board have been duly considered and action has been taken to implement item Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 7 above during the year under review.

Centres :— At the beginning of the year under report there were 25 child welfare centres, 4 sub-centres, 1 maternity home and 15 maternity wards with 127 beds. In spite of the acute financial stringency felt, the Corporation was able to open a new child welfare centre on 10–9–1949 in the Corporation Girls' School at Palmyra Kuppam, 2nd division. There was considerable increase in the number of beds in several maternity wards during the year. At present, there are 26 child welfare centres, 4 sub-centres, 1 maternity home and 15 maternity wards with 153 beds. The day nursery or creche opened on 14–11–47 in Bandar Rama Naidu Garden, Broadway, continued to do good work and the total attendance of children was 14,928 during 1949.

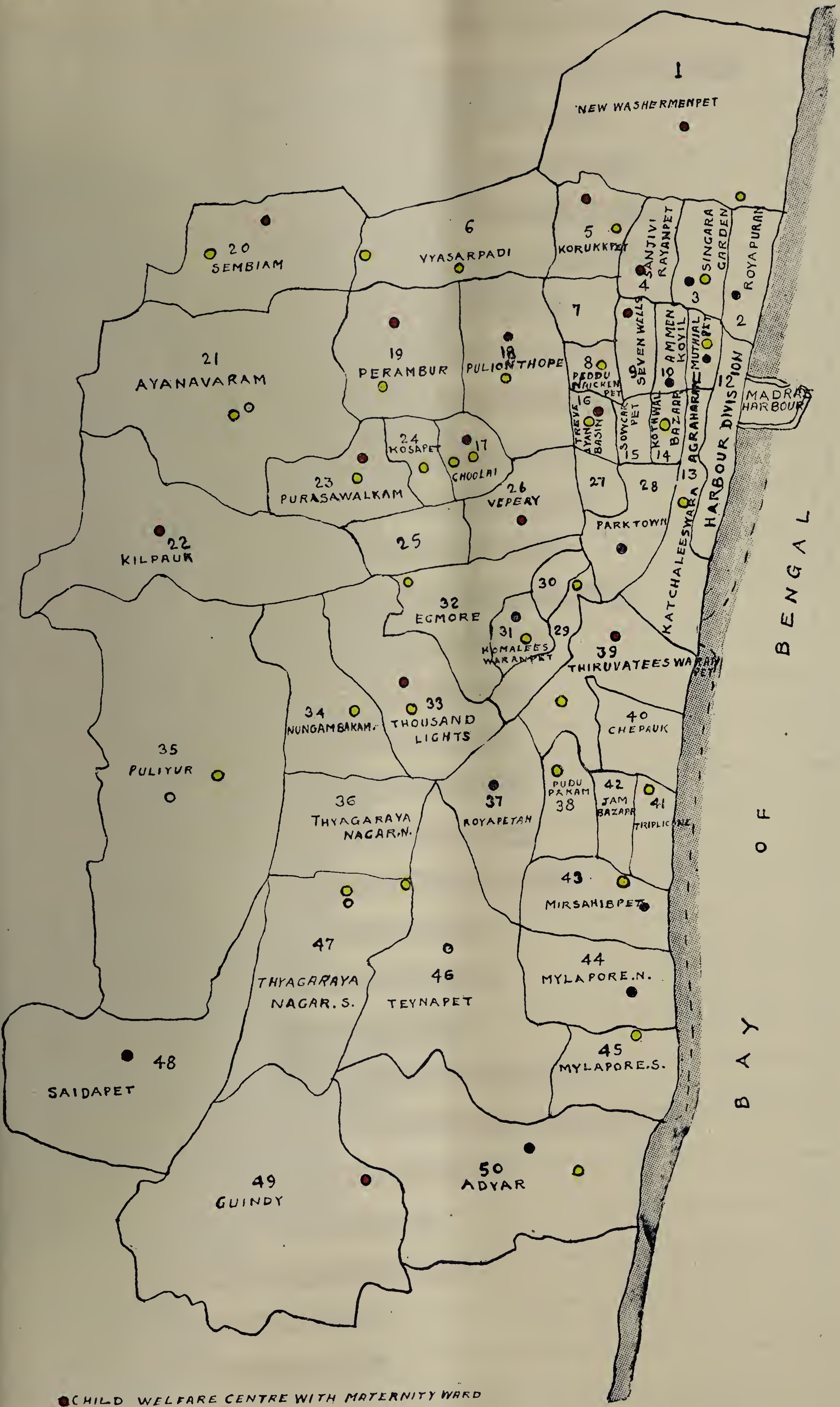
Staff :—The scheme was under the charge of Dr. (Mrs.) H. V. Kamalammal, Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Schme, except for a period of 2 months and 14 days from 3–5–1949 to 16–7–1949 when she was granted leave. Capt. (Miss) C. N. Rukmini, M.B.,B.S., was appointed to act as Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme, during this period. There were 27 lady doctors including 1 relieving lady doctor, 33 qualified health visitors, 3 general trained nurses, 230 midwives and 26 compounders under the Scheme.

Pre-Natal Clinics :—Pre-natal clinics were conducted thrice a week regularly in each centre as it is a well known fact that child welfare begins with the care of expectant mothers. Expectant mothers were advised to attend these clinics by the health visitors and midwives during their home visits. 38,145 new expectant mothers attended the clinics and were given medical advice and treatment by the lady doctors against 37,918 cases in 1948. The health visitors registered 39,934 expectant mothers in the houses of the patients against 41,501 registered in the previous year. The patients were advised by the lady doctors and were followed up by the health visitors till their confinement. A large number of mothers was benefited by the instructions, advice and treatment given at these centres.

Maternity service :— The total number of births in the city for the year was 52,362 against 50,222 in the previous year. The number of labour cases that came under the observation and care of the Scheme was 28,129 against 26,187 in the previous year of which 24,578 were non-Muslims and 3,551 Muslims. 10,152 births were conducted in the maternity wards during the year against 8,262 in the previous year. The midwives paid 2,66,840 visits, the health visitors 2,02,156 visits and the lady doctors 30,170 visits in the homes of the patients against 2,70,638 visits, 2,31,831 visits and 28,378 visits respectively paid by them in the previous year. Among births there were 200 twins.

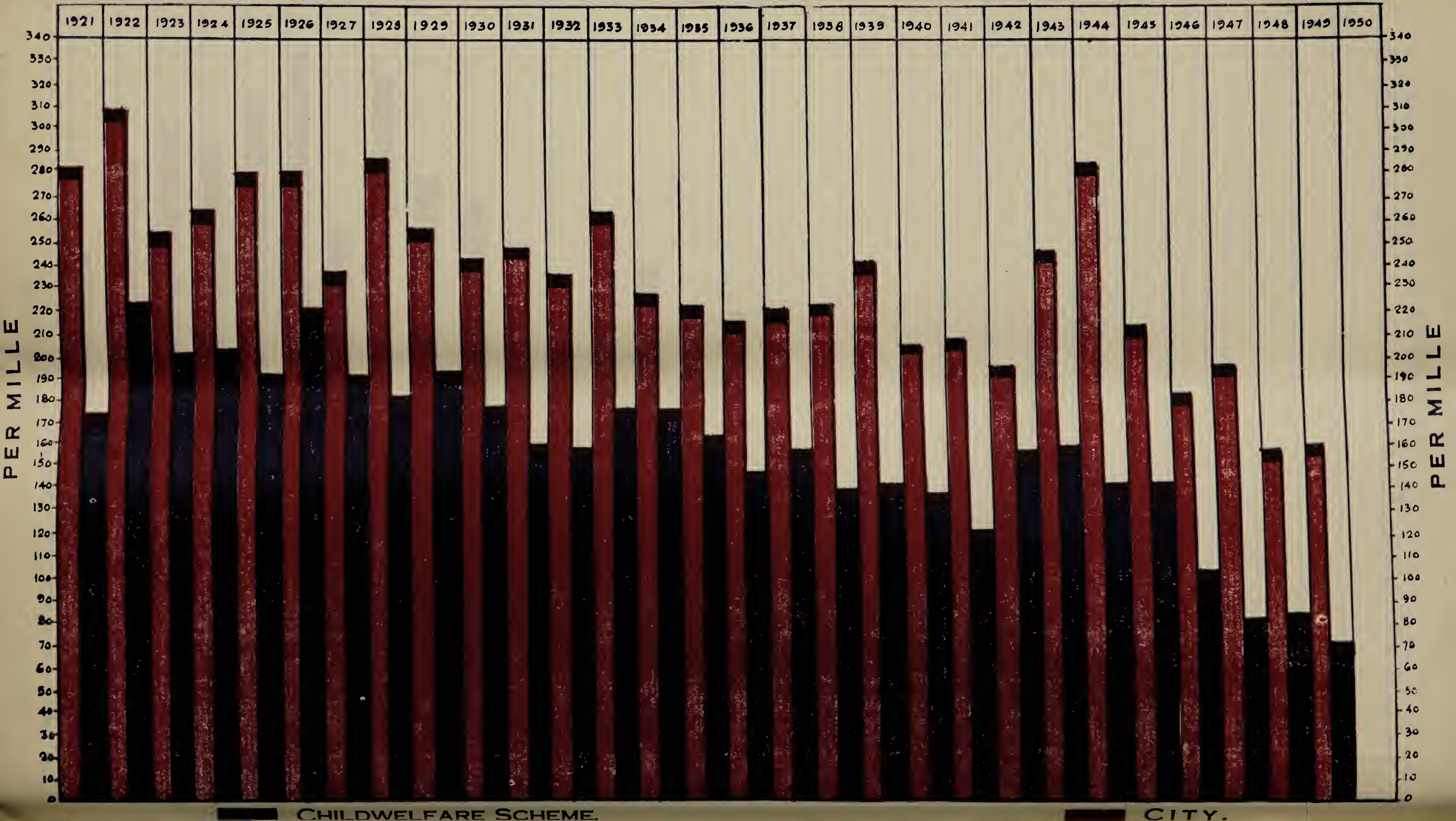
A sum of Rs. 14,765 was realised during the year as fees for maternity service rendered to persons whose income ranged from Rs. 81 to Rs. 200 per

MAP OF CITY SHOWING THE LOCATION OF CHILD WELFARE CENTRES AND DISPENSARIES

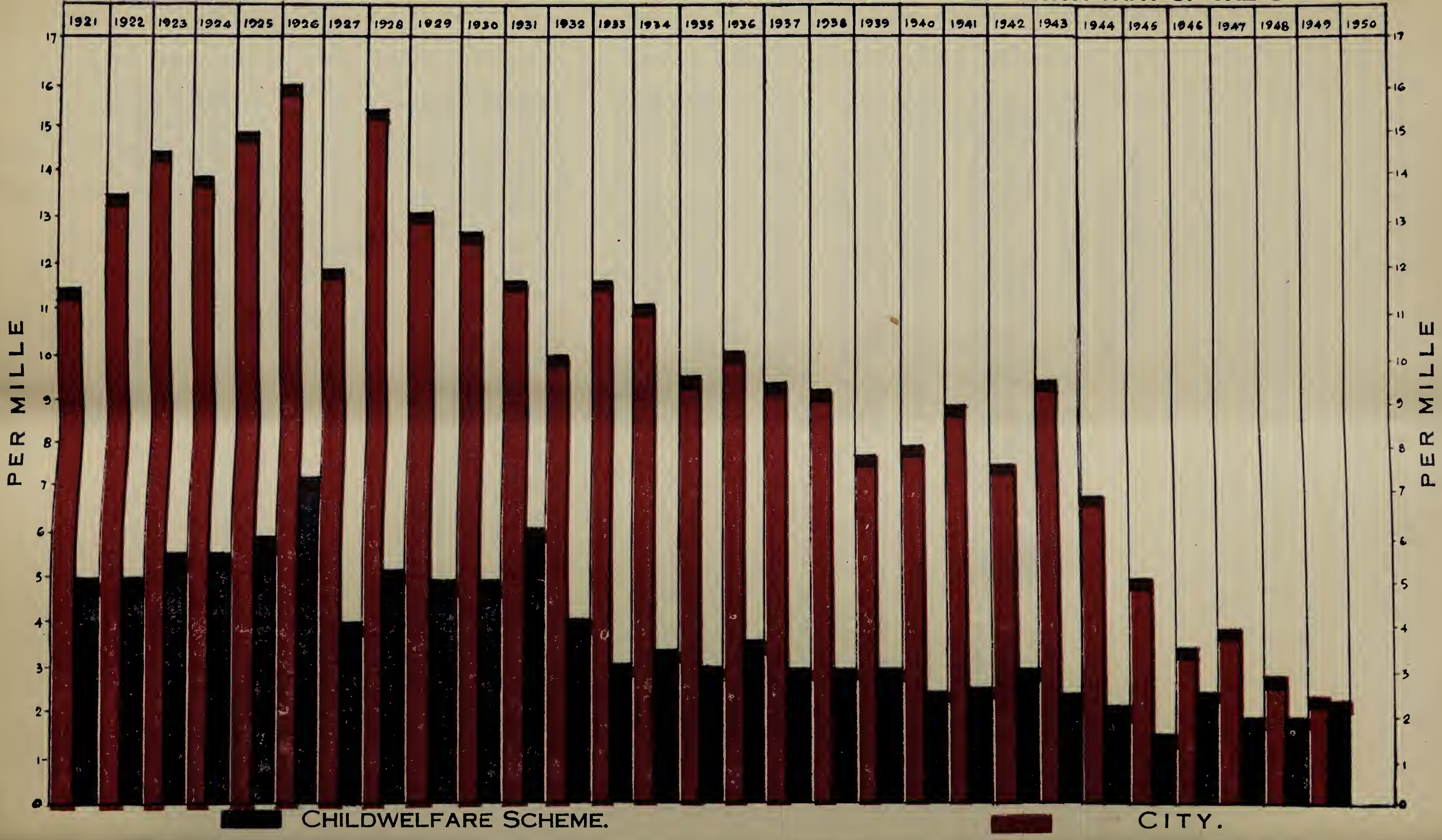


● CHILD WELFARE CENTRE WITH MATERNITY WARD
● CHILD WELFARE CENTRE
○ CHILD WELFARE SUB-CENTRE
○ CORPORATION DISPENSARIES

COMPARING THE INFANTILE MORTALITY OF THE CHILDWELFARE SCHEME WITH THAT OF THE CITY



COMPARING THE MATERNAL MORTALITY OF THE CHILDWELFARE SCHEME WITH THAT OF THE CITY



mensem against Rs. 11,710 for 1948. This shows the growing popularity of the Scheme among the middle and lower middle class people in the city.

Maternal mortality:— Out of 28,129 cases of labour that came under the care of the Scheme, 65 cases of maternal mortality were recorded as noted below against 50 cases in the previous year.

Maternal deaths

	1949	1948
Child Welfare Scheme	4	6
Hospital	60	44
Private doctor	1	...
	65	50

Infant mortality :— Out of 26,187 babies born in the year 1948, 727 were still births. The remaining 25,460 babies were kept under observation during the first year of life in 1949 against 17,913 babies born in 1947 and kept under observation during 1948. The mortality among live-births was 1,715 against 1,428 in the previous year. 1,104 babies left the city or were otherwise not traceable against 709 in the previous year. 22,641 infants were alive after completion of their first year of life against 15,776 in the previous year. The infant mortality rate was 70·41 per mille against 83·0 per mile in 1948.

Out-patient clinic :— Out-patient clinics were held in all the centres by the lady doctors. Infants, pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers were examined, advised and treated for minor ailments. 61,722 infants, 35,471 toddlers, 75,256 nursing mothers and 38,148 expectant mothers represent the new cases that were treated and advised. The total number of new cases that attended the clinics was 2,10,594 and the number of old cases was 5,28,456 making a total of 7,39,050 cases.

Ambulance :— Two ambulance cars were maintained for removing emergent cases of labour to the various hospitals in the city. 2,602 cases were removed to the hospitals during the year.

Milk supply :— Supply of milk free of cost to priority consumers was continued during the year at 4 measures per day per centre, 2 measures in the morning and 2 measures in the evening. This supply of milk could not be enhanced for want of finance. 2,671 infants, 1,580 expectant mothers 569 nursing mothers and 459 toddlers were benefited by the milk supply during the year.

As stated at the beginning of this report one more child welfare centre was opened during the year and more could not be opened owing to non-availability of suitable buildings for locating maternity wards in the city. Steps are being taken to provide high pressure steam sterilizers to some maternity and child welfare centres.

H. V. KAMALAMMAL,
Lady Superintendent,
Child Welfare Scheme.

Meteorological data of Madras (Meenambakkam) for 1949 Lat 13.04° N Long 80·15. °E

Months	Barometric pressure corrected for temperature and reduced to standard gravity and Mean sea level in Hours		TEMPERATURE									Humidity		Wind		Rain fall		
	08·30	17·30	Mean Max. OF	Mean Min. OF	Mean daily range cols. 4-5	Mean daily tempeture ½ cols 4+5	Dew point 'F' hours 08·30	Dew point 'F' hours 17·30	Mean Max Solar Radiation	Difference between Dew point temp. 7-8	Difference between & Mean temp 7-9	Percentage of humidity hours 08-30	Percentage of humidity hours 17-30	Mean direction of wind in degrees hours 03-30	Mean direction of wind in degrees hours 17-30	Total fall for the month in inches	Heaviest rain fall in 24 hrs in inches	Number of rainy days 0·10" and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
January ...	1016·1	1013·0	83·4	67·2	16·2	75·3	67	64	128·6	8·3	11·3	81	60	342°	48°	0·00	0·00	0
February ...	1014·0	1010·4	88·3	68·3	20·0	78·3	68	64	133·9	10·3	14·3	78	58	294°	98°	0·00	0·00	0
March ...	1012·9	1009·1	92·6	73·0	19·6	82·8	71	70	135·2	11·8	12·8	75	59	240°	131°	0·00	0·00	0
April ...	1009·9	1005·5	96·1	80·2	15·9	88·1	75	74	141·5	13·1	14·1	69	62	183°	134°	0·91	0·89	1
May ...	1006·6	1003·0	96·5	81·1	15·4	88.8	73	76	139·0	15·8	12·8	66	69	191°	128°	7·95	6·41	3
June ...	1005·7	1002·1	95·9	78·9	17·0	87·4	72	74	134·7	15·4	13·4	66	61	263°	138°	3·99	1·31	7
July ...	1006·1	1002·9	93·0	77·5	15·5	85·3	73	75	133·6	12·3	10·3	75	67	247°	146°	2·99	0·49	10
August ...	1006.8	1003·2	92·5	77·3	15·2	84·9	73	74	134·3	11·9	10·9	77	65	252°	141°	5·21	0·94	9
September ...	1007·1	1003·3	90·7	77·0	13·7	83·9	73	74	129·0	10·9	9·9	75	68	249°	156°	6·74	1·70	9
October ...	1009·4	1006·0	91·3	76·9	14·4	84·1	74	74	133·5	10·1	10·1	78	74	247°	128°	3·45	1·15	10
November ...	1013·9	1011·0	85·2	71·4	13·8	78·3	71	69	127·4	7·3	9·3	80	69	345°	36°	6·93	4·65	5
December ..	1014·7	1011·6	83·6	67·4	16·2	75·5	67	64	127·6	8·5	11·5	78	61	352°	48°	0·04	0·04	0
Total Means	1010·3	1006·8	90·8	74.7	16·1	82·7	71	71	133·2	11·3	11·7	75	64	—	—	38·21	6·41	54

Showing births, deaths and infantile deaths and death rates registered during 1949

Division No.	Name of Division	Area in Square Miles	Area in Acres	Number of Births registered				Number of deaths registered				Number of Infantile Deaths registered				Still Births
				Males	Females	Total	Number of Males born to every 100 Females burn	Males	Females	Total	Number of deathsamong Males to every 100 emale deat	Males	Females	Total	Infantile death rate per 1,000 of Births registered	
1	New Washermenpet ...	2 6158	1674·1120	652	650	1,302	100·3	440	377	817	116·7	107	83	190	145·9	36
2	Royapuram ...	0·4444	284·4160	452	395	847	114·4	288	266	554	108·3	73	63	136	160·6	17
3	Singara Garden ...	0·4430	283·5200	1,086	1,076	2,162	101·0	594	637	1,231	93·3	187	161	348	161·0	110
4	Sanjiv royanpet ...	0·5249	335·9360	1,014	1,065	2,079	95·2	651	657	1,308	99·1	190	153	348	167 4	90
5	Korukupet ...	1·1113	711 2320	828	817	1,645	101·4	578	577	1,155	100·2	139	151	290	176 3	54
6	Vyasarpady ...	1·9180	1227·5200	460	431	891	106·7	280	273	553	102·6	73	62	135	151·5	26
7	Basin Bridge ...	0·3155	201·9200	414	406	820	102·0	315	324	639	97·2	107	85	192	234·1	21
8	Peddu Naickenpet ...	0·1393	89 1520	525	497	1,022	105 6	322	323	645	99 7	87	75	162	158·5	19
9	Seven Wells ...	0 1491	95 4240	550	524	1,074	105·0	550	388	938	141 8	91	78	169	157·4	23
10	Ammen Koil ...	0 1051	67·2640	421	385	806	109·4	270	272	542	99·3	79	57	136	168·7	24
11	Muthialpet ...	0·1437	91·9680	473	455	928	104·0	270	253	523	107·6	75	76	151	162 7	31
12	Harbour ...	0·5346	342 1440	279	260	539	107·3	244	198	442	123·2	71	66	137	254·2	12
13	Kschaleewarar Koil ...	0·5244	335·6160	156	181	337	86·2	131	111	242	118·0	33	27	60	178·0	7
14	Kothwal Bazaar ...	0 1250	80 0000	217	234	451	92·7	163	162	325	100·6	42	47	89	197·3	17
15	Sowcarpet ...	0·1039	66·4960	240	226	466	106·2	157	141	298	111 3	49	57	86	184·5	13
16	Trevelyan Basin ...	0 1533	98·1120	530	556	1,086	95·3	348	349	697	99 7	92	79	171	157·5	30
17	Choolai ..	0·3600	230 4000	1,130	1,101	2,231	102·6	638	569	1 207	112·1	208	154	362	162·2	52
18	Pulianthope ...	0·8840	565·7600	822	799	1,621	103·0	507	510	1,017	99·4	129	140	269	166·0	49
19	Perumbur Barracks ...	0 9050	579·2000	550	532	1,082	103 4	336	310	646	108·4	80	76	156	144·3	28
20	Sembium ...	2·0127	1288·1280	734	645	1,379	113·8	395	400	795	98 8	100	116	216	156·7	52
21	Ayanavaram ...	2·6100	1670·4000	496	512	1,008	96·9	327	269	596	121·6	92	58	150	148·8	43
22	Kilpauk ...	2·8542	1826 6880	381	323	704	118·0	217	163	380	133·1	66	46	112	159·1	28
23	Purasawalkam ...	0·4353	278·5920	462	435	897	106·2	402	324	726	124 1	67	85	152	170·0	30
24	Kosapet ...	0·2800	179·2000	777	702	1,479	110·7	471	475	946	99·2	123	137	260	176·0	37
25	Vepery ...	0·4310	275·8400	308	308	616	100·0	159	143	302	111·2	31	38	69	112 0	12
26	Periamet ...	0 5667	362·6880	581	575	1,156	101·0	388	377	765	103·0	84	91	175	151·4	35
27	Edapalayam ...	0·1090	69·7600	318	307	625	103·6	165	169	334	98·0	46	47	93	149·0	24
28	Park Town ...	0 3401	217·6640	267	238	505	112·2	705	323	1,028	218 3	66	44	110	217·8	18
29	Napier Park ...	0 3001	192·0640	354	378	732	93·7	231	199	430	116·1	59	52	111	151·6	23
30	Chintadripet ...	0·1384	88·5760	515	474	989	108·7	302	295	597	103 6	83	72	155	156·7	32
31	Komaleswaranpet ...	0·3181	203 5840	572	506	1,078	113·1	333	270	603	123 3	89	75	164	152·1	28
32	Egmore ...	0·7729	494·6560	717	621	1 338	115 5	183	208	391	88 0	83	59	142	113·6	123
33	Thousand Lights ...	1·3495	863 6800	538	502	1,040	107·2	306	378	684	81 0	62	91	153	147·1	31
34	Nungambakkam ..	1·3821	884 5440	415	388	803	107·0	262	234	496	112·0	69	53	122	151 9	17
35	Kodambakkam ...	4·2000	2688·0000	524	492	1,016	1 7·0	307	303	610	101·3	85	76	161	158·5	28
36	Theagarayanagar (North) ...	1·0360	663 0400	297	271	568	108·1	149	126	275	118 3	46	43	89	156 7	17
37	Royapettah ...	0·5400	345·6 00	375	407	782	92 1	247	241	488	102 5	64	64	128	163·7	25
38	Pudupakkam ...	0·2238	143 2320	570	581	1,151	98·1	394	336	730	117·3	105	83	188	163 3	53
39	Thiruvatteeswaranpet ...	1 0499	671 9360	688	610	1,298	112 8	410	369	779	111·1	109	87	196	151·0	59
40	Chepauk .	0·2997	191·8080	691	623	1,314	111·0	288	273	561	105 5	82	79	161	122·5	95
41	Triplicane ..	0 1760	112·6400	497	459	956	108·3	294	280	574	105 0	83	83	166	173 7	33
42	Zam Bazaar ...	0 1391	89·0740	525	442	967	118·8	323	307	630	105 2	85	62	147	152 0	47
43	Mirsahibpet ...	0 7000	448·0000	890	760	1 650	117·1	728	644	1,372	113·0	137	128	265	160·6	30
44	Mylapore (North) ...	0·7485	479 0400	674	633	1,307	106·5	357	372	729	96 0	97	88	185	141.6	17
45	Mylapore (South) ..	0 4299	275·1360	380	377	757	101 0	205	202	407	101·5	52	46	98	129 5	19
46	Teynampet ...	1·3310	851·8400	518	512	1,030	101 2	319	326	645	98·0	99	98	197	191 3	27
47	Theagaroyanagar (South) ...	1 2320	788·4800	527	479	1,006	110·0	295	265	560	111 3	100	76	176	175·0	26
48	Saidapet ...	2·2020	1409·2800	692	642	1,334	107·8	317	300	617	105·7	85	86	171	128·2	32
49	Guindy ...	5 3240	3407·3600	253	248	501	102 0	158	115	273	137·4	35	29	64	127·7	19
50	Adyar ...	4·6080	2949·1200	511	476	987	107·4	265	272	537	98·0	75	66	141	143 0	14
	Total ...	49·8453	31900 9920	26,856	25,506	52 362	105·3	16,984	15,655	32,639	108·5	4,371	3,933	8,304	158·59	1,733

VITAL STATISTICS

STATEMENT No. II

Showing births registered during each month in 1949

Serial Number	Name of Division	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total number of Births registered during the year
1	New Washermanpet ...	18	176	101	115	105	69	146	77	115	66	203	111	1,302
2	Rayapuram ...	44	79	45	64	63	38	70	76	67	71	169	61	847
3	Singara Garden ...	62	202	154	185	153	161	163	151	250	151	305	225	2,162
4	Sanjeevirayanpet ...	138	124	163	141	172	161	158	165	164	240	231	222	2 079
5	Korukupet ...	114	93	96	103	126	121	142	142	129	167	193	219	1,645
6	Vyasarpady ...	47	52	62	63	69	85	81	89	74	78	99	92	891
7	Basin Bridge ...	59	56	40	62	44	112	55	64	89	76	87	76	820
8	Peddu Naickenpet ...	65	61	70	61	62	91	77	75	99	153	85	122	1,022
9	Seven Wells ...	74	93	56	87	48	111	51	111	90	151	102	100	1,074
10	Ammen Koil ...	41	44	60	60	61	66	60	78	75	100	84	77	806
11	Muthialpet ...	56	65	71	71	59	75	80	75	91	100	91	94	928
12	Harbour	43	37	32	36	40	52	33	55	51	56	57	47	539
13	Kachaleeswaran Koil ...	27	24	30	18	21	27	32	32	33	36	28	29	337
14	Kothaval Bazaar ...	37	24	32	32	32	38	27	38	47	56	35	53	451
15	Sowcarpet ...	30	26	23	37	37	42	31	49	42	58	54	37	466
16	Trevelyan Basin ...	76	46	86	74	78	89	63	108	104	141	123	98	1,086
17	Choolai ...	152	131	159	176	178	183	203	183	215	200	218	233	2,231
18	Puliantope ...	93	133	99	115	135	133	128	150	131	155	177	172	1,621
19	Perambur Barracks ...	35	78	83	94	77	95	76	111	82	110	108	132	1,082
20	Sembium ...	88	97	119	95	108	123	134	115	115	126	134	125	1,379
21	Aynavaram ...	63	84	66	77	90	65	81	84	82	104	105	107	1,008
22	Kilpauk ..	46	32	40	53	48	63	52	79	68	85	64	74	704
23	Purasawalkam ...	72	61	73	51	82	66	75	76	86	87	87	81	897
24	Kosapet ...	107	96	96	114	108	104	122	150	115	157	148	162	1,479
25	Vepery ...	42	32	38	46	34	53	43	75	40	82	65	66	616
26	Periyamet ...	76	62	79	93	81	89	95	114	118	113	115	121	1.156
27	Edapalayam ...	46	26	49	35	56	46	51	55	73	75	60	53	625
28	Park Town ...	28	31	27	34	38	40	45	42	48	52	57	63	505
29	Napier Park ...	37	45	50	46	46	37	71	59	73	86	98	84	732
30	Chintadripet ...	59	54	76	77	50	80	79	99	82	113	99	121	989
31	Komaleeswaranpet ...	57	64	69	89	77	75	101	99	91	106	135	115	1,078
32	Egmore ...	71	91	89	100	113	96	112	123	153	115	121	154	1,338
33	Thousand Lights ...	62	61	58	66	82	88	92	85	99	104	109	134	1,040
34	Nungambakkam ...	52	45	52	40	63	62	82	77	74	76	93	87	803
35	Kodambakkam ...	69	63	72	86	75	81	77	90	108	102	89	104	1,016
36	Theagaraya Nagar (North) ..	32	39	38	42	42	38	39	44	50	63	70	71	568
37	Royapettah ...	57	47	58	68	53	62	57	69	78	68	75	90	782
38	Pudupakkam ...	62	74	84	77	95	80	87	113	105	112	132	130	1,151
39	Thiruvateeswaranpet ...	72	89	91	94	108	92	106	131	120	133	133	129	1,298
40	Chepauk ...	80	51	100	117	88	104	95	121	159	132	140	127	1,314
41	Triplicane ...	59	29	57	94	77	76	71	92	105	109	82	105	956
42	Zam Bazaar ...	62	49	64	81	53	50	96	105	77	134	96	100	967
43	Mirsahibpet ...	103	83	132	116	115	144	140	151	121	169	183	193	1,650
44	Mylapore (North) ...	84	72	87	100	117	94	101	112	133	130	143	134	1,307
45	Mylapore (South) ...	43	47	52	38	51	54	63	89	60	84	81	95	757
46	Teynampet ...	72	54	66	76	100	74	95	100	93	100	106	94	1,030
47	Theagaraya Nagar (South) ...	58	68	61	76	86	77	67	102	69	126	84	132	1 006
48	Saidapet ...	79	67	98	85	93	103	117	113	179	151	130	119	1,334
49	Guindy ...	34	35	27	21	37	32	42	51	58	54	52	58	501
50	Adyar ...	51	61	83	70	76	80	75	71	109	108	98	105	987
	Total ...	3,134	3,353	3,604	3,851	3,902	4,081	4,239	4,715	4,889	5,421	5,634	5,539	52,362

STATEMENT No. III

Showing deaths registered during each month in 1949

Division No.	Name of Division	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total Deaths registered during the year
1	New Washermanpet ...	44	59	43	69	58	63	102	108	98	6	65	56	817
2	Royapuram ...	42	29	44	43	40	44	75	70	48	4	38	38	554
3	Singara Garden ...	76	94	97	96	80	97	120	149	112	11	95	100	1,231
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet ...	96	82	96	89	121	90	155	153	105	109	95	116	1,308
5	Korukupet ...	91	60	80	64	106	99	102	130	113	87	92	131	1,155
6	Vyasarpady ...	35	39	38	33	33	40	6 ·	67	58	56	37	51	553
7	Basin Bridge ...	50	35	30	53	56	64	64	90	51	50	38	58	639
8	Peddu Naickenpet ...	55	37	37	42	57	54	61	68	66	60	50	58	645
19	Seven Wells ...	69	47	81	61	64	68	83	102	90	81	91	101	938
10	Ammen Koil ...	46	34	46	32	46	61	40	52	38	49	40	58	542
11	Muthialpet ...	32	39	36	31	38	38	54	54	68	37	37	59	523
12	Harbour ...	27	33	37	26	37	43	65	47	32	16	34	45	442
13	Kachaleeswarar koil ...	22	13	19	14	19	9	16	25	25	18	31	31	242
14	Kothawal Bazaar ...	19	28	24	23	26	29	25	37	23	27	36	28	325
15	Sowcarpet ...	28	13	24	21	17	21	22	34	28	23	40	22	298
16	Trevelyan Basin ...	43	40	47	46	48	58	67	85	69	53	72	69	697
17	Choolai ...	80	83	95	83	108	111	124	124	99	95	87	118	1,207
18	Puliantope ...	66	81	78	72	74	88	112	119	86	86	61	94	1,017
29	Perambur Barracks ...	53	45	43	42	41	40	68	77	62	49	45	81	646
20	Sembium ..	52	46	46	43	66	52	84	105	69	87	66	79	795
21	Aynavaram ...	32	30	38	42	46	46	64	77	50	47	55	69	596
22	Kilpauk ...	33	27	21	24	26	28	39	40	38	31	29	44	380
23	Purasawalkam ...	48	43	47	58	51	52	54	97	63	59	78	76	726
24	Kosapet ...	66	63	55	56	63	77	93	117	84	81	80	111	946
25	Vepery ...	24	24	24	18	25	13	24	35	31	26	29	24	302
26	Periamet ...	43	45	45	47	56	62	96	82	68	77	74	70	765
27	Edapalayam ...	27	24	33	24	34	19	30	37	25	37	23	21	334
28	Park Town ...	76	71	82	69	74	86	88	93	102	109	97	81	1,028
39	Napier Park ...	22	28	32	27	35	33	40	52	46	37	38	40	430
30	Chintadripet ...	47	28	46	38	49	44	60	55	65	60	44	61	597
31	Komaleeswaranpet ...	42	40	40	42	41	52	58	70	64	48	51	55	603
32	Egmore ...	18	26	33	34	29	38	28	45	32	33	37	38	391
33	Thousand Lights ...	42	45	50	41	46	47	74	83	63	68	62	63	684
34	Nungambakkam ...	31	33	34	20	37	36	44	63	57	42	40	59	496
35	Kodambakkam ...	35	37	58	40	52	46	55	71	60	38	58	60	610
36	Theagaraya Nagar (North) ...	18	17	31	15	19	16	26	39	22	23	16	33	275
37	Royapettah ...	34	31	39	28	43	46	48	55	39	51	35	39	488
38	Pudupakkam ...	61	47	57	60	56	47	66	69	69	62	66	70	730
39	Thiruvatteswaranpet ...	52	63	52	55	63	75	70	65	63	70	78	73	779
40	Chepauk ..	45	39	38	58	33	44	54	52	44	53	45	56	561
41	Triplicane ...	41	45	35	32	39	42	45	77	55	60	51	52	574
42	Zam Bazaar ...	47	38	51	48	41	59	66	68	42	61	61	48	630
43	Mirsahibpet ...	93	92	113	89	105	128	165	152	98	105	98	134	1,372
44	Mylapore (North) ...	62	47	60	52	53	69	80	81	60	56	64	45	729
45	Mylapore (South) ...	34	23	25	26	30	44	40	45	24	49	26	41	407
46	Teynampet ...	53	33	42	41	57	67	59	87	45	42	59	60	645
47	Theagaraya Nagar (South) ...	43	34	31	40	57	57	45	63	39	56	48	47	560
48	Saidapet ..	38	44	48	49	43	49	74	59	67	44	44	58	617
49	Guindy ...	20	12	21	11	26	19	34	31	29	26	18	26	273
50	Adyar ...	41	31	25	32	43	42	57	59	40	53	63	51	537
	Total ..	2,294	2,088	2,347	2,199	2,507	2,657	3,282	3,715	2,924	2,811	7,17	3,098	32,639

VITAL STATISTICS

STATEMENT No. IV

Showing deaths registered according to age-periods during 1949

Divisions	Names of Divisions	Under One year		one year and under five years		Five years and under ten years		Ten years and under 15 years		15 years and under 20 years		20 years and under 30 years		30 years and under 40 years		40 years and under 50 years		50 years and under 60 years		60 years and upwards	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	New Washermanpet ...	107	83	105	98	27	17	4	5	5	9	29	36	27	35	34	16	43	32	59	46
2	Royapuram ...	73	63	78	70	15	14	7	6	7	7	8	25	16	14	14	16	24	16	46	35
3	Singara Garden ...	187	161	157	166	26	37	17	11	8	18	37	57	36	44	32	27	38	36	56	80
4	Sanjeevirayanpet .	190	158	160	191	24	30	12	13	13	19	42	54	37	43	50	45	46	26	77	78
5	Korukkupet ...	139	151	148	136	31	27	5	11	6	20	55	59	44	35	48	25	34	17	88	96
9	Vyasarpady ..	73	62	63	78	12	6	2	6	7	9	25	20	16	17	16	7	23	10	43	58
7	Basin Bridge ..	107	85	68	79	12	18	3	11	3	8	16	29	19	18	27	17	29	18	31	41
8	Peddu Naickenpet ...	87	75	70	83	10	7	3	5	8	11	19	26	14	18	25	12	30	23	56	63
9	Seven Wells ...	91	78	82	86	14	15	12	5	12	11	58	39	58	27	74	24	61	35	88	68
10	Ammen Koil ...	79	57	56	66	5	9	3	4	2	13	16	26	18	21	22	13	20	26	49	47
11	Muthialpet ...	75	76	57	44	10	10	3	1	8	5	14	28	21	14	17	12	23	19	42	44
12	Harbour ...	71	66	67	49	13	12	1	7	3	..	16	13	21	13	15	8	13	8	24	22
13	Kachaleswarar Koil ...	33	27	23	25	8	4	1	1	2	3	10	10	10	8	10	8	12	10	22	15
14	Kothawal Bazaar ..	42	47	31	34	6	6	4	4	...	2	15	13	13	9	12	6	20	15	20	26
15	Sowcarpet ..	49	37	15	19	4	3	5	3	4	3	10	6	11	12	13	7	13	11	33	40
16	Trevelyan Basin .	92	79	70	70	12	15	4	7	11	12	20	33	24	17	27	20	34	25	54	71
17	Choolai ...	208	154	146	157	17	27	10	11	7	19	33	36	30	32	47	29	45	40	95	84
18	Pulianthope ...	129	140	142	129	13	16	6	10	8	11	24	46	52	33	38	22	42	27	63	76
19	Perambur Barracks ...	80	76	73	82	12	10	6	10	8	5	17	26	24	17	31	27	33	21	47	36
20	Sembium ..	100	116	79	83	16	24	9	8	10	10	26	36	24	25	23	22	23	16	85	60
21	Aynavaram ..	92	58	71	68	10	19	4	10	6	10	18	32	22	21	31	20	29	16	44	25
22	Kilpauk ...	66	46	48	38	4	6	...	1	1	2	17	16	13	12	15	8	13	10	40	24
23	Purasawalkam ...	67	85	69	68	6	7	12	6	6	5	35	28	51	28	57	29	34	17	65	51
24	Kosapet ...	123	137	113	135	17	24	12	10	6	3	30	35	24	14	32	30	33	19	81	58
25	Vepery ...	31	38	22	29	5	3	1	3	4	2	13	16	10	6	15	10	25	8	33	28
26	Periamet .	84	91	80	90	15	11	12	12	10	17	27	38	29	26	34	20	40	20	57	52
27	Edapalayam ..	46	47	37	57	4	6	2	1	1	5	8	14	12	6	14	13	17	12	24	28
28	Park Town ...	66	44	70	50	22	23	19	10	24	18	111	55	119	57	118	31	87	18	69	37
29	Napier Park ...	59	52	47	36	11	9	6	4	3	10	11	13	22	11	13	9	20	22	39	33
30	Chintadripet ...	83	72	52	79	11	10	7	2	1	4	19	24	17	12	29	19	29	20	54	53
31	Komaleeswaranpet ...	89	75	71	60	9	12	6	4	6	3	22	17	25	22	27	15	18	13	60	49
32	Egmore ...	83	59	18	16	4	2	1	3	4	5	11	37	9	28	13	23	21	6	19	19
33	Thousand Lights ...	62	91	90	113	11	21	5	8	6	8	14	21	18	21	20	17	22	21	58	57
34	Nungambakkam ..	69	53	41	51	12	8	2	6	3	8	7	12	17	11	22	10	23	11	66	61
35	Kodambakkam ..	85	76	83	68	13	13	3	7	4	3	17	27	18	20	23	17	25	19	66	53
36	Theagaraya Nagar (North) ..	46	43	31	22	2	4	...	3	1	3	8	8	10	9	13	7	13	6	25	21
37	Royapettah ..	64	64	50	51	11	8	4	4	4	2	16	20	17	17	15	15	19	17	47	43
38	Pudupakkam ...	105	83	64	87	11	5	4	7	12	5	31	22	32	25	28	18	40	22	67	62
39	Thiruvatteswaranpet ...	109	87	73	72	10	15	6	6	8	23	24	28	31	32	39	16	32	15	78	75
40	Chepauk ...	84	77	38	42	6	5	4	4	3	14	12	25	18	21	24	24	32	18	67	43
41	Triplicane ...	81	85	68	57	11	11	7	5	6	6	6	9	16	16	22	13	21	19	56	59
42	Zam Bazaar ...	85	62	57	80	12	5	7	4	2	9	21	21	19	21	18	22	26	21	76	62
43	Mirsahibpet ...	137	128	150	166	22	33	8	4	17	14	52	59	62	49	69	30	65	47	146	114
44	Mylapore (North) ...	97	88	87	103	14	15	6	3	7	11	13	26	22	17	29	23	25	17	57	69
45	Mylapore (South) ...	52	46	41	45	8	7	6	1	2	7	12	10	6	11	16	12	11	14	51	49
46	Teynampet ...	99	98	77	69	9	11	5	4	2	15	7	20	17	22	20	16	31	14	52	57
47	Theagaraya Nagar (South) ..	100	76	64	71	11	12	2	5	4	8	16	18	16	10	20	14	12	10	50	41
48	Saidapet ...	85	86	66	70	14	10	4	6	6	5	17	19	21	23	26	18	18	15	60	48
49	Guindy ...	35	29	33	28	5	2	1	2	2	1	13	10	12	5	11	3	15	9	31	26
50	Adyar ...	75	66	54	68	13	14	3	5	5	4	9	16	9	18	24	12	20	15	53	54
	Total ...	4,371	3,933	3,530	3,687	610	638	276	289	298	435	1,087	1,314	1,209	1,023	1,412	878	1,422	922	2,769	2,536

STATEMENT No. V

Showing deaths from principal causes in each division during 1949

Division No.	Name of Division	Plague	Cholera	Small-pox	Measles	Enteric	Malaria	Other Fevers	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Tubercle including Tubercle of lungs	Other Respiratory Diseases	Injuries	Maternal Deaths	All other causes	Total Deaths registered during the year
1	New Washermenpet ...	...	14*	12*	...	...	1	63	62	31	31	228	6	4	365	817
2	Royapuram ...	...	2	8	...	3	1	53	64	15	10	170	2	5	221	554
3	Singara Garden ...	...	1	44	...	5	1	83	66	32	29	410	26	17	517	1381
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet ...	...	3	13	...	6	...	164	79	85	23	373	7	2	553	1365
5	Korukkupet ...	...	5	10	...	3	...	149	64	72	12	329	7	2	592	1155
6	Vyasarpady ...	...	2	2	...	9	...	47	39	33	11	162	3	2	243	553
7	Basin Bridge ...	...	1	1	...	5	2	109	43	39	5	155	...	1	278	639
8	Peddu Naickenpet ...	...	1	2	...	4	...	81	20	26	12	171	2	...	323	645
9	Seven Wells ...	...	1	3	...	12	...	94	34	20	53	185	3	...	524	938
10	Ammen Koil ...	...	1	5	...	1	...	90	21	19	9	131	...	...	265	542
11	Muthialpet ...	...	2	2	...	2	...	21	10	34	8	137	5	3	299	528
12	Harbour ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	11	24	43	3	105	6	3	243	443
13	Kachaleeswarar Koil ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	4	18	6	58	6	1	139	242
14	Kothwal Bazaar ...	...	...	5	...	4	2	14	18	9	4	121	2	...	146	375
15	Sowcarpet ...	...	...	2	...	2	5	14	7	6	2	72	...	...	188	298
16	Trevelyan Basin ...	...	2	2	...	9	2	30	34	19	18	269	4	4	313	697
17	Choolai ...	...	...	7	...	8	2	52	71	119	43	291	14	...	600	1207
18	Puliantope ...	...	1	6	...	4	...	34	72	13	13	395	4	2	473	1017
19	Perambur Barracks ..	...	...	...	...	7	...	30	51	12	14	220	5	5	302	646
20	Sembiam ...	...	3	...		9	...	36	30	59	7	208	3	...	440	795
21	Aynavaram ...	...	...	3	...	1	1	57	47	34	16	15	4	6	312	596
22	Kilpauk	...	...	...	...	3	...	26	22	19	8	87	2	2	211	330
23	Purasawalkam ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	46	40	36	34	125	6	5	431	726
24	Kosapet ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	79	51	35	21	193	2	2	560	946
25	Vepery ...	...	...	4	...	2	...	26	5	2	4	59	2	2	196	308
26	Periamet ...	...	...	17	...	2	...	50	41	24	12	167	8	2	442	765
27	Edapalayam ...	...	2	...	...	2	1	34	13	19	2	65	1	1	194	334
28	Park Town ...	...	...	1	...	26	7	47	26	42	23	75	62	2	717	1028
29	Napier Park ..	...	...	2	...	1	...	56	25	21	8	86	4	1	226	430
30	Chintadripet ...	...	1	8	...	2	1	52	38	29	14	112	8	2	330	597
31	Komaleeswaranpet ...	...	...	3	...	1	1	41	39	20	21	172	7	...	298	603
32	Egmore ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	10	27	13	57	2	7	263	391
33	Thousand Lights ...	...	1	1	...	5	2	45	74	39	17	147	8	4	341	684
34	Nungambakkam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	28	31	16	97	7	3	294	496
35	Kodambakkam ...	...	1	...	...	2	..	58	51	30	...	142	7	3	313	610
36	Theagaraya Nagar (North) ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	15	24	2	58	1	2	157	276
37	Royapettah ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	27	20	32	18	132	4	...	251	488
38	Pudupakkam ...	...	...	...	...	7	3	32	31	59	17	204	9	1	367	730
39	Thiruwateeswaranpet ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	29	31	40	25	212	7	3	428	779
40	Cheapauk ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	18	12	31	9	108	3	5	372	561
41	Triplicane ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	14	8	21	10	92	1	2	424	574
42	Zam Bazaar ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	16	21	20	15	121	...	4	429	639
43	Mirsahibpet ...	...	1	5	...	8	1	31	40	24	23	361	2	8	868	1372
44	Mylapore (North) ..	...	...	2	...	1	...	12	15	11	5	162	6	...	515	729
45	Mylapore (South) ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	19	13	7	8	68	...	1	287	407
46	Teynampet	...	1	...	..	...	...	18	24	24	4	205	4	4	261	645
47	Theagarayanagar (South) ...	...	...	1	..	...	...	15	40	49	8	169	4	2	272	560
48	Saidapet ..	...	...	...	...	6	...	32	31	49	21	160	6	4	308	647
49	Guindy ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	69	16	14	8	24	6	...	134	278
50	Adyar	...	...	...	...	5	1	14	31	20	5	116	3	1	341	533
	Total ...	...	48	181	...	192	37	2,192	1,674	1,546	700	8,072	291	130	17,576	32,639

*Includes deaths among cases admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, from outside the city.

VITAL STATISTICS

STATEMENT No. VI

Showing births, deaths, infantile deaths and rates for different classes in 1949 and 1948

Class	Population according to the census of 1941	1949						1948					
		Total number of births registered	Birth Rate	Total number of deaths registered	Death Rate	Total number of Infantile deaths	Infantile death rate	Total number of births registered	Birth Rate	Total number of deaths registered	Death Rate	Total number of Infantile deaths	Infantile Death Rate
European ...	Not available	22	...	15	...	1	45·45	36	...	10	...	1	27·78
Anglo-Indian ...		376	...	235	...	39	103·72	420	...	229	...	39	92·86
Indian Christian ...		2,225	...	1,536	...	300	134·83	2,140	...	1,475	...	302	141·12
Muslim ...		4,721	...	3,588	...	860	182·16	4,412	...	3,315	...	782	177·24
Hindu ...		45,010	...	27,265	...	7,104	157·83	43,208	...	25,973	...	6,709	155·27
Others ...		8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,75,184	52,362	52·48	32,639	32·71	8,304	158·59	50,222	51·09	31,002	31·54	7,833	155,97

STATEMENT No. VII

Showing deaths from principal causes in 1949 and in the previous five years

	Plague		Cholera		Small-pox		Measles		Malaria		Typhoid		Other Fevers		Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Tubercle including Tubercle of Lungs		Other Respiratory Diseases		Injuries		Maternal Deaths		All other Causes		Total Deaths	
Year	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio
1944	...	...	16	0·02	128	0·16	1	0·001	82	0·10	66	0·08	2,687	3·27	3.498	4·26	290	0·35	7,166	8·73	202	0·25	178	6·83	15,318	18·66	29,705	36·19
1945	...	...	19	0·07	192	0·23	2	0·002	46	0·06	95	0·11	2,963	3·55	3,003	3·60	410	0·49	6,009	7·21	313	0·39	155	5·07	13,987	16·77	27,277	32·92
1946	...	...	1	0·001	169	0·18	...	...	45	0·05	107	0·11	2,746	2·88	3,010	3·16	405	0·42	5,878	6·16	291	0·31	149	3·56	14,565	15·27	27,381	28·71
1947	1	0·001	2	0·002	20	0·02	...	...	55	0·06	163	0·17	2,862	2·96	3,847	3·97	502	0·52	6,803	7·03	396	0·41	159	3·90	15,169	15·67	29,979	30·96
1948	...	...	210	0·21	12	0·01	...	...	40	0·04	143	0·15	2,657	2·70	3,112	3·17	621	0·63	7,237	7·36	343	0·35	142	2·83	16,485	16·77	31,002	31·54
Mean of the previous five years	...	...	50	0·061	123	0·14	1	0·001	54	0·06	115	0·12	2,783	3·07	3,294	3·63	446	0·48	6,619	7·29	309	0·34	157	4·44	15,105	16·63	29,069	32·06
1949	...	...	48	0·05	181	0·18	...	...	37	0·04	192	0·19	2,192	2·20	3,220	3·23	700	0·70	8,072	8·09	291	0·29	130	2·48	17,576	17·62	32,639	32·71

VITAL STATISTICS

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Showing births, deaths and infantile deaths and rates by months in 1949 and 1948

Month	1949						1948					
	Total number of Births	Birth Rate	Total number of Death	Death Rate	Total number of Infantile Deaths	Infantile Death Rate	Total number of Births	Birth Rate	Total number of Deaths	Death Rate	Total number of Infantile Deaths	Infantile Death Rate
January ...	3,134	37·7	2,294	27·6	625	199·4	2,435	29·7	2,034	24·8	527	216·4
February ...	3,353	40·3	2,088	25·1	534	159·3	2,403	29·3	1,983	24·2	472	196·4
March ...	3,604	43·4	2,347	28·2	603	167·3	2,701	32·9	2,221	27·1	504	186·6
April ...	3,851	46·3	2,199	26·5	646	167·7	3,449	42·1	2,146	26·2	541	156·9
May ...	3,902	46·9	2,507	30·1	676	173·3	3,808	46·5	2,876	35·1	799	209·8
June ...	4,081	49·1	2,657	32·0	721	176·7	4,385	52·5	2,823	34·5	699	159·4
July ...	4,239	51·0	3,282	39·5	792	186·9	4,885	59·6	2,393	29·2	584	119·6
August ...	4,715	56·7	3,715	44·7	847	179·7	4,950	60·4	2,741	33·5	674	136·2
September ...	4,889	58·8	2,924	35·2	621	127·0	5,356	65·4	2,724	33·3	627	117·1
October ...	5,421	65·2	2,811	33·8	718	132·5	5.077	62·0	2,871	35·0	630	124·1
November ...	5,634	67·8	2,717	32·7	710	126·0	4,996	60·9	2,846	34·8	877	175·5
December ...	5,539	66·6	3,098	37·3	811	146·4	5,777	70·5	3,344	40·8	899	155·6
Total ...	52,362	52·48	32,639	32·71	8,304	158·59	50,222	51·09	31,002	31·54	7,833	155·97

STATEMENT

A

Showing Infantile mortality by months in 1949

Month	Small-Pox	Measles	Malaria	Other fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Premature Birth, debility, etc.	Nervous system	Respiratory diseases	All other causes	Total Infantile Deaths in 1949			Total Infantile Deaths during 1948
										Males	Females	Total	
January ...	...	...	...	19	75	250	70	177	34	351	274	625	527
February ...	3	...	...	8	55	147	37	139	145	270	264	534	472
March ...	6	...	...	11	53	177	57	190	109	327	276	603	504
April ...	6	...	...	8	85	209	63	161	114	358	288	646	541
May ...	3	...	...	23	88	179	40	215	128	349	327	676	799
June ...	4	...	...	23	113	191	46	228	116	375	346	721	699
July ...	2	...	...	12	111	268	58	239	102	410	382	792	584
August ...	1	...	...	15	114	257	64	237	159	444	403	847	674
September ...	3	...	...	7	51	233	65	163	99	304	317	621	627
October ...	...	...	...	21	59	291	74	176	97	366	352	718	630
November ...	1	...	...	12	47	258	75	155	162	368	342	710	877
December ...	4	...	...	23	63	329	64	170	158	449	362	811	899
Total ...	33	...	...	182	914	2,789	713	2,250	1,423	4,371	3,933	8,304	7,333

VITAL STATISTICS STATEMENT

Showing percentage of infantile deaths from principal causes in 1949

Age period	Smallpox		Measles		Malaria		Fevers		Dysentery and diarrhoea		Premature birth, debility etc.		Nervous system		Respiratory diseases		All other causes		Total Infantile deaths	
	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio
Under Seven days ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·11	33	1·82	1,434	79·23	74	4·09	64	3·54	203	11·21	1,810	21·80
Seven days and under one month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0·75	48	4·01	861	72·00	75	6·27	100	8·36	103	8·61	1,196	14·40
One month and under six months ...	9	0·34	...	...	...	...	54	2·03	338	12·70	422	15·85	380	14·26	909	34·13	551	20·69	2,663	32·07
Six months and under one year	24	0·91	...	...	...	...	117	4·44	495	18·79	72	2·73	184	7·00	1,177	44·66	566	21·47	2,635	31·73
Total ...	33	0·39	...	...	...	...	182	2·19	914	11·01	2,789	33·59	713	8·59	2,250	27·09	1,423	17·14	8,304	100·00

VITAL STATISTICS

STATEMENT No. IX

Showing births, deaths, Infantile deaths and deaths from principal causes in 1949 and during previous 10 years.

	Births		Deaths			Infantile deaths		Plague		Cholera		Small pox		Measles		Malaria		Typhoid		Other fevers		Dysentery and diarrhoea		Tubercle including Tubercle of Lungs		Other respiratory diseases		Injuries		Maternal deaths		All other causes	
Year	No. of Births excluding Still Births	Birth Rate	No. of deaths excluding Still Births	Death Rate	Still Births	No. of Infantile deaths under one year	Infantile death rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1939	31665	41·34	29808	38·92	1402	7651	241·62	..	...	2	0·003	268	0·35	...	...	43	0·06	187	0·23	2108	2·75	3624	4·73	1400	1·83	7166	9·36	254	0·33	245	7·74	14511	22·42
1940	33238	43·23	26125	33·98	1403	6837	205·70	...	...	...	...	31	0·04	2	0·003	29	0·04	125	0·16	1918	2·49	3352	4·36	1034	1·38	6016	7·83	234	0·30	264	7·94	13090	17·63
1941	32770	41·91	27710	35·44	1237	6847	208·94	...	...	...	...	5	0·006	1	0·001	30	0·04	206	0·26	2302	2·94	3838	4·91	572	0·73	6523	8·34	239	0·30	285	8·69	13709	17·53
1942	20644	25·97	18019	22·67	840	4062	196·76	...	...	90	0·11	18	0·02	...	...	27	0·03	128	0·16	1341	1·69	2251	2·83	301	0·38	4093	5·15	209	0·30	154	7·46	9113	11·47
1943	29498	35·51	30366	37·59	1071	7295	247·30	1	0·001	400	0·49	13	0·016	4	0·005	67	0·08	90	0·11	2345	2·90	3521	4·36	398	0·49	7857	9·73	276	0·30	275	9·32	14953	18·51
1944	26056	31·74	29705	36·19	1062	7407	284·27	...	...	16	0·02	128	0·16	1	0·001	82	0·10	66	0·08	2687	3·27	3498	4·26	290	0·35	7166	8·73	202	0·30	178	6·83	15318	18·66
1945	30549	36·63	27277	32·71	1107	6532	213·82	...	...	9	0·07	192	0·23	2	0·002	46	0·06	95	0·11	2963	3·55	3003	3·60	410	0·49	6009	7·21	313	0·39	155	5·07	13987	16·77
1946	41874	43·91	27381	28·71	1505	7663	183·00	...	...	1	0·001	177	0·12	...	...	45	0·05	107	0·11	2746	2·88	3010	3·16	405	0·42	5678	6·16	291	0·31	149	3·56	14565	15·27
1947	40753	42·08	22979	30·96	1408	7987	195·99	1	0·001	2	0·002	20	0·02	...	...	55	0·06	163	0·17	2862	2·96	3847	3·97	502	0·52	6803	7·03	396	0·41	159	3·90	15169	15·66
1948	50222	51·09	31002	31·54	1549	7833	155·97	...	...	210	0·21	12	0·01	...	...	40	0·04	143	0·15	2657	2·70	3112	3·17	621	0·63	7237	7·36	343	0·35	142	2·83	16485	16·77
1949	52362	52·48	32639	32·71	1733	8304	158·59	.	...	48	0·05	181	0·18	...	...	37	0·04	192	0·19	2192	2·20	3220	3·23	700	0·70	8072	8·09	291	0·29	130	2·48	17576	17·62

Showing Vaccinations performed during each month in 1949.

Month.	Primary Vaccinations						Re-Vaccinations.					
	Number of persons Vaccinated			Results			Number of persons Re-vaccinated			Results		
	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful	Absent	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful	Absent
January ...	1,820	1,749	3,569	3,561	...	8	6,620	6,384	13,004	565	9,555	2,884
February ...	2,187	2,048	4,235	4,233	1	1	15,053	12,008	27,061	1,322	20,843	4,896
March ...	3,092	2,842	5,934	5,933	...	1	31,696	20,855	52,551	1,862	37,057	13,632
April ...	2,426	2,175	4,601	4,601	...	...	22,435	21,955	44,390	1,705	30,920	11,765
May ...	1,964	1,862	3,826	3,823	...	3	46,337	45,487	91,824	3,080	55,676	33,068
June ...	1,842	1,715	3,557	3,552	...	5	6,869	6,500	13,369	454	9,284	3,631
July ...	1,700	1,592	3,292	3,292	...	...	7,790	7,139	14,929	548	10,434	3,947
August ...	1,774	1,724	3,498	3,498	...	...	8,884	7,345	16,229	774	12,178	3,277
September ...	1,768	1,582	3,350	3,350	...	...	8,880	7,754	16,634	550	12,354	3,730
October ...	1,684	1,594	3,278	3,276	...	2	7,831	8,082	15,913	1,640	10,799	3,474
November ...	1,868	1,778	3,646	3,646	...	...	7,417	6,336	13,753	491	10,257	3,005
December ...	1,787	1,693	3,480	3,480	....	...	10,333	9,428	19,761	684	13,572	5,505
Total ...	23,912	22,354	46,266	46,25	1	20	1,80,145	1,59,273	3,39,418	13,675	2,32,929	92,814

Showing Particulars of Vaccinations performed in each Division during 1949.

Division No.	Names of Divisons	Total Number of Persons Vaccinated.			Primary Vaccination									Re-vaccination					Percentage of successfu cases in which the results were known	
					Total			Successful						Total			Result			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Under one year	one year and under 5years	5 years and under 10 years	Ten years and above	Total	Unknown	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Unknown	Primary	Re-vaccination
1	New Washermanpet ...	3461	4386	7847	299	242	541	367	157	17	...	541	...	3162	4144	7306	38	5010	100·0	1·7
2	Royapuram ...	5599	6286	11885	396	426	822	550	235	37	...	822	...	5203	5860	11063	107	5027	100 0	1·8
3	Singara Garden .	10061	8286	18347	806	718	1524	948	452	113	11	1524	.	9255	7568	16823	379	6980	100 0	3·8
4	Sanjeevirayanpet .	8931	7865	16796	929	933	1862	1452	395	15	...	1862	...	8002	6932	14934	1789	3456	100.0	15·6
5	Korukupet ..	6749	6435	13184	680	618	1298	850	399	48	1	1298	...	6069	5817	11886	1201	1996	100.0	12·1
6	Vyasarpady ...	3355	2559	5914	390	359	749	583	156	10	...	749	...	2965	2200	5165	53	1101	100.0	1·3
7	Basin Bridge ...	3478	3368	6846	399	371	770	525	233	12	...	770	...	3079	2997	6076	127	2039	100.0	3·1
8	Peddu Naickenpet .	2623	3080	5703	498	493	991	777	209	5	...	991	...	2125	2587	4712	75	1809	1 0.0	2·6
9	Seven Wells ...	3310	3430	6740	442	418	860	657	195	8	...	860	...	28 8	3012	5880	105	2078	100.0	2·8
10	Ammen Koil ...	3445	3347	6792	383	357	740	569	164	7		740		3062	2990	6052	115	2143	100.0	2·9
11	Muthialpet ..	3177	2835	6013	391	365	756	558	198	...	..	756	..	2786	2471	5257	20	1417	100.0	0·5
12	Harbour .	6880	3757	10637	266	263	529	370	157	2	...	529	..	6614	3494	10108	343	4290	100.0	5·9
13	Kachaleswer Koil ..	4119	2419	6538	200	198	398	288	110	.	...	398	...	3919	2221	6140	62	2541	100.0	1·7
14	Kothawal Bazaar ...	3760	2770	6530	259	242	501	362	139	...	...	501	...	3501	2528	6029	81	777	100.0	1·5
15	Sowcarpet	2862	1602	4464	172	201	373	238	135		...	373	...	2690	1401	4091	34	1535	100.0	1·3
16	Trevelyan Basin ..	4243	3078	7321	505	370	875	581	294	...	...	875	...	3738	2708	6446	221	652	100 0	3·8
17	Choolai ...	7237	6967	14204	1044	1003	2047	1617	415	14	...	2047	...	6193	5964	12157	57	3548	100·0	0·4
18	Pulianthope ...	4667	4520	9187	665	627	1292	969	311	12	1	1292	...	4002	3893	7895	337	1230	100 0	5 1
19	Perambur Barracks ..	3417	3128	6545	407	389	796	631	155	8	2	796	...	3010	2739	5749	256	954	100·0	5 4
20	Sembium ..	3979	3746	7725	688	661	1349	1074	226	47	...	1349	...	3291	3085	6576	969	525	100 0	16·6
21	Aynavaram ...	3614	3723	7337	456	396	852	568	269	8	2	845	7	3158	3327	6485	878	1883	100·0	19·1
22	Kilpauk .	4114	4582	8176	503	472	975	639	284	47	...	974	...	3611	4110	7721	153	1065	99·9	2·3
23	Purasawalkam ...	2758	2166	4924	464	519	983	718	239	26	...	983	...	2294	1647	3941	174	1368	100·0	6·7
24	Kosapet .	2640	2826	5466	508	522	1030	801	203	26	...	1030	...	2132	2304	4436	106	2021	100 0	4·4
25	Vepery ...	3354	3143	6497	336	268	604	436	156	12	...	604	...	3018	2875	5893	107	2646	100·0	3·3
26	Periamet ..	9258	6919	16177	595	578	1173	880	280	13	...	1173	...	8663	6341	15004	1189	3190	100·0	10·1
27	Edapalayam .	2355	2091	4446	295	293	588	459	125	4	...	588	...	2060	1798	3858	390	627	100·0	12·1
28	Park Town .	2553	1855	4408	258	243	501	380	118	3	...	501	...	2295	1612	3907	180	823	100.0	5·8
29	Napier Park ..	4104	2548	6652	373	320	695	511	173	9	...	693	.	3731	2228	5959	176	1195	100·0	3·7
30	Chintadripet ...	3397	3470	6867	465	436	899	728	164	7		899	...	2934	3034	5968	196	2048	100 0	5·0
31	Komaleeswaranpet ..	4180	3539	7719	554	535	1089	898	188	3	.	1089	...	3626	3004	6630	180	1413	100·0	3·5
32	Egmore ...	2994	2382	5376	273	284	557	406	138	6	...	550	7	2721	2098	4819	128	986	100·0	3·3
33	Thousand Lights ...	5181	5287	10468	499	466	965	720	243	2	...	965	...	4682	4821	9503	73	4924	100·0	4 1
34	Nungambakkam .	4357	3369	7726	400	375	775	559	223	13	.	775	...	3957	2994	6951	72	3578	100·0	7·7
35	Kodambakkam ..	4216	3651	7867	554	503	1057	735	289	32	1	1057	...	3662	3148	6810	207	1768	100·0	1·9
36	Theagarayanagar (North) ..	40 7	2875	6972	361	355	716	476	213	24	3	716	...	3736	2520	6256	456	325	100·0	2·0
37	Royapettah ...	3057	3804	6861	369	318	687	567	117	2	...	686	1	2688	3486	6174	289	1502	99·8	6·2
38	Pudupakkam ..	3692	4017	7709	482	469	951	705	227	19	...	951	...	3210	3548	6758	315	1645	100 0	6·2
39	Thiruvatteeswaranpet ..	3380	3851	7241	538	465	1003	780	210	13	...	1003	..	2842	3396	6238	297	1421	100 0	6·2
40	Chepauk ...	3355	2682	6037	418	400	818	621	163	29	...	813	5	2937	2282	5219	113	1052	99·4	2·7
41	Triplicane ..	2938	2608	5546	420	397	817	488	279	50	...	817	...	2518	2211	4729	177	673	100·0	4·4
42	Zam Bazaar ..	2502	2106	4608	487	407	894	729	153	12	...	894	...	2015	1699	3714	131	471	100 0	4·4
43	Mirsaibpet ...	5355	5066	10421	777	777	1554	1035	462	57	...	1554	..	4578	4289	8867	223	1147	100·0	3·0
44	Mylapore (North) ..	2865	3766	6631	631	600	1231	887	319	23	2	1231	...	2234	3166	5400	149	1157	100 0	3 5
45	Mylapore (South) ..	3226	3053	6279	383	390	773	512	209	50	2	773	...	2843	2663	5506	130	1667	100 0	3·4
46	Teynampet .	3090	2153	5243	587	536	1123	767	318	38	...	1123	...	2503	1617	4120	116	486	100 0	3·2
47	Theagaraya Nagar (South) .	4794	4298	9092	607	492	10 9	726	348	25		1099	...	4187	3806	7993	357	1016	100 0	5·1
48	Saidapet .	2368	1585	3953	614	590	1204	784	354	57	9	1204	...	1754	995	2749	158	150	100·0	6·1
49	Guindy ...	1292	1099	2391	304	226	530	350	169	11	...	530	...	988	873	1861	50	184	100·0	3·6
50	Adyar ..	3618	3238	6856	584	468	1052	673	327	43	9	1052	...	3034	2770	5804	156	1475	100·0	3·6
	Total ...	204057	181627	385684	25912	22354	46266	33484	11715	999	47	46245	20	180145	159273	339418	13675	92814	99·9	5·5

MEDICAL RELIEF

STATEMENT No. I

Showing cases treated in Corporation dispensaries in 1949.

Serial number	Division number	Name of the dispensary	Year of opening	No. of new cases		Total No. of cases		No. of minor operations done	Remarks
				1948	1949	1948	1949		
1	1	Royapuram	1924	31,607	41,974	60,730	81,325	336	
2	5	Washermanpet	1913	49,689	49,376	98,072	96,786	11	
3	6	Vyasarpady ,,	1929	36,532	39,121	68,345	67,676	538	
4	6	Perambur ,,	1928	41,675	47,421	75,471	87,630	787	
5	8	Mint ,,	1923	48,471	57,188	1,01,027	1,26,614	154	
6	11	Harbour ,,	1929	36,457	35,732	80,203	77,832	232	
7	14	Mafuzkhan Gardens ,,	1923	40,143	47,925	97,471	1,20,839	413	
8	16	Trevelyan Basin ,,	1919	40,541	47,066	79,879	95,615	550	
9	17	Baliah Naidu ,,	1899	40,524	40,298	77,076	78,594	609	
10	20	Sembium ,,	1946	54,126	53,973	1,13,823	1,02,660	220	
11	21	Ayanavaram ,,	1948	10,366	38,452	23,797	1,06,244	714	
12	23	Kilpauk ,,	1919	27,361	30,485	51,139	58,398	75	
13	24	Kosapet ,,	1929	31,886	64,350	56,854	64,351	483	
14	29	Chintadripet ,,	1909	40.597	43,641	80,679	89,522	67	
15	32	Egmore ,,	1923	22,556	29,440	44,998	58,873	126	
16	34	Nungambakam ,,	1923	38,942	47,357	84,709	1,01,218	336	
17	35	Kodambakam ,,	1948	4,781	20,777	11,454	47,811	387	
18	37	Pudupakam ,,	1924	24,903	30,692	49,138	59,749	254	
19	41	Triplicane ,,	1918	38,235	41,497	77,967	85,057	113	
20	43	Krishnampet ,,	1938	28,014	38,564	69,503	91,883	128	
21	45	Mylapore ,,	1924	33,963	32,294	65,957	66,119	156	
22	46	Teynampet ,,	1927	35,527	36,092	65,607	65,983	130	
23	47	Thyagarayanagar ,,	1922	46,360	57,902	1,66,218	1,35,660	219	
24	50	Adyar ,,	1948	4,861	12,534	11,615	36,006	166	
25	33	Ayurvedic ,,	1930	35,233	29,793	71,043	64,278	426	L.M.O.
26	13	Mannady Unani ,,	1938	19,472	18,268	43,776	50,451	8	
27	18	Pulianthope ,,	1930	27,070	32,120	55,099	67,076	73	
28	31	Pudupet ,,	1939	8,804	24,509	10,696	52,854	70	
29	39	Thiruvateswaranpet ,,	1932	38,305	42,629	88,904	99,303	370	
30	3	Royapuram Sidda ,,	1945	32,434	34,287	62,044	61,870	34	
31	17	Choolai ,,	1931	61,751	63,694	1,37,188	1,49,137	115	
32	19	Ottery ,,	1931	39,944	43,142	73,586	76,893	91	

STATEMENT No. II

Showing cases of skin diseases and leprosy cases treated in the Corporation clinics during 1949

Name of Institution	Date of opening	Details of anti-leprosy work									Skin diseases		Yearly total attendance new and old skin and leprosy cases	Average monthly attendance
		New leprosy cases	Types		Results of treatment					No. of injections performed	No. of new skin cases	No. of injections performed		
			Infective	Non-infective	Number cured	Number improved	Number symptom-free	Number arrested	Number otherwise					
Skin and Leprosy Clinic, IceHouse Rd. alias Dr. Beasant Rd...	2-2-1934	559	104	455	...	167	20	22	350	6,617	6,411	2,102	21,741	1,811
Vyasarpady Leprosy Clinic ...	4-8-1931	1139	230	909	...	277	34	126	702	9,825	1,255	274	15,604	1,300
Corporation general dispensaries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,283	...	2,25,916	18,826
Total ..	...	1698	334	1364	...	444	54	148	1052	16,442	85,949	2,376	2,63,261	21,937

Showing the results of the survey of cases of Leprosy from 18–4–49 to 31–12–49

Division No.	Area Surveyed	Period of Survey		Population Enumerated					Population Examined					Cases of Leprosy Detected										Gross Incidence per 1000 population Examined	Child Incidence per 1000 Children Examined	Sex Incidence Male	Sex Incidence Female	Sex Rate Male Cases per 100 Cases of Leprosy	Child Rate per 100 Cases of Leprosy	Open Case Rate per 100 Cases of Leprosy	Suspicious Cases for Observation
														Infective					Non-infective												
		From	To	Male	fe- male	M.C.	F.C.	Total	M	F	M.C.	F.C.	Total	M	F	MC	FC	Total	M	F	MC	FC	Total								
41 & 43	Venkatrangam Pillai St., Triplicane	18–4	19–6	976	822	371	367	2536	715	758	323	354	2150	3	1	...	1	5	12	14	7	9	42	21·86	25·11	21·19	22·48	46·8	36·17	10·64	21
43	Gajapathilala Thottam Krishnampet	14–5	28–6	137	130	78	70	415	108	116	70	61	355	2	1	1	...	4	6	5	5	6	22	73·23	91· 6	78·65	67·79	53·84	46·15	15·38	2
41	Paramanandapuram at Swarajapura ·, Triplicane	28–6	12–7	71	69	42	37	219	55	65	42	34	196	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	20· 4	...	20·62	20· 2	50	...	...	1
41	Akkakavumodu Triplicane	2–7	16–7	51	52	30	36	169	38	48	28	33	147	5	2	1	3	11	...	...	...	1	1	81·63	34·01	90·9	70·47	50	41·66	8·33	3
41	Kadamadiamman Koil St , Triplicane	6–7 & on	13–7 28–7	37	40	22	22	121	17	23	16	14	70	1	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	57·14	14·28	33·03	81·08	25	25	...	3
41	Canal side-East of old Firewood Bank small St.,	12–7	4–9	75	82	41	35	233	54	70	38	33	195	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	15·38	14·08	10·87	19·42	33·33	33·33	...	2
41	Mattan Kuppam Triplicane	18–7 8–11	18–9 31–12	1281	1188	636	635	3740	717	939	517	546	2719	6	4	2	3	15	24	29	30	27	110	45·97	58·32	50·24	42·42	49·6	49·6	12	51
	Total			2628	2383	1220	1202	7433	1704	2019	1034	1075	5832	20	13	4	9	46	42	48	42	43	175	45·08	33·97	43·64	46·27	44·08	33·13	6·62	83
6	Ganesapuram	May July	&	169	164	83	112	528	149	161	83	111	504	...	1			1	3	2	6	4	15	31·76	51·54	38·99	25·73	56·25	62· 5	6·25	4
6	Mohana Mudali Thottam	do		642	601	375	402	2020	527	559	359	397	1842	4	1			5	14	13	16	19	59	34·74	42·32	34·98	34·51	48·44	50	7·81	5
6	Sundara Mudali Garden	26–5	31–8	602	562	308	362	1834	491	531	292	351	1665	...	1	1	2	4	11	14	10	11	46	30·03	37·32	27· 8	31·74	44	48·97	8	10
6	Vyasarpadi	do		1694	1605	762	803	4864	1200	1526	725	777	4288	11	7	...	1	19	31	57	32	40	160	41·74	48·53	37·28	45·59	41·34	40·78	17·93	28
6	Salamma Nagar	1–9	22–9	121	112	69	69	371	94	105	68	69	336	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	6	20·83	14·59	18·53	22·98	50	28·57	14·28	4
6	Magazinepuram	23–9	31–10	261	256	169	154	840	245	...	...	...	810	1	1	...	...	2	7	7	6	4	24	32·01	34·29	34·06	30·07	54	38·46	8· 6	5
	Total			3489	3300	1766	1902	10457	2766	3129	1693	1857	9445	16	12	1	3	32	69	94	67	80	310	27·38	32· 6	27·38	27·23	49·	38·45	8·98	56
	Grand Total			6117	5683	2986	3104	17890	4470	5148	2727	2932	15277	36	25	5	12	78	111	142	109	123	485								139

STATEMENT No. IV.

Showing details of cases attended to in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet.

	Cholera	Acute G.E. dysentery, chronic enteritis	Small-pox	Chicken-pox	Measles	Plague	C.S. Meningitis	Pneumococcal Meningitis	T.B. Meningitis	Pneumonia	Diphthéria	Whooping cough	Mumps	Secondary syphilis	Other diseases	Malaria	Dengue	Contacts	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Patients in the Hospital on ~~1948~~ 1-1-49	13	4	23	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	4	71
Patients admitted for treatment from 1-1-49 to 31-12-49 — City	429	1,055	1,012	1252	247	...	4	2	6	2	20	6	49	13	...	...	5	779	4,881
Patients admitted for treatment from 1-1-49 to 31-12-49 — Mofussil	131	75	61	63	19	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	360
Total No. of patients treated in 1949	573	1,134	1,096	1334	266	...	5	2	6	2	24	8	53	15	6	...	5	783	5,312
No. of patients discharged	524	905	833	1298	265	...	2	2	3	2	22	8	53	15	5	...	5	770	4,712
No. died	48	224	174	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454
Mortality rate per 100	7·18	19·75	16·24	...	...	...	60	...	50	...	8·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4
Patients in the Hospital on 31—12—49	1	5	89	36	1	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	146

No.	Defects	Boys								Girls								Remarks
		Entrants			Regulars			Total of entrants & regulars		Entrants			Regulars			Total of entrants & regulars		
		No. Defective	Percentage		No. Defective	Percentage		No. Defective	Percentage	No. Defective	Percentage		No. Defective	Percentage		No. Defective	Percentage	
			1949–50	1948–49		1949–50	1948–49				1949–50	1948–49		1949–50	1948–49			
1	Malnutrition	791	17·33	17·96	737	16·23	16·54	1528	16·78	687	14·79	11·99	1019	17·04	13·22	1706	16·05	
2	Dirty head, body and nails	320	7·01	4·87	202	4·45	5·22	522	5·73	74	1·59	1·65	73	1·22	0·65	147	1·38	
3	Teeth and mouth	889	19·48	11·15	1028	22·64	10·27	1917	21.05	261	5·62	3·28	320	5·35	4·23	581	5·47	
4	Nose and throat	419	9·18	7·32	424	9·34	7·04	843	9·26	282	6·07	5·08	418	6·99	7·48	700	6·59	
5	Eye diseases	230	5·04	2·22	235	5·18	1·98	465	5·11	87	1·87	1·15	121	2·02	2·45	208	1·96	
6	Vision	3	0·07	0·03	4	0·09	0·09	7	0·08	3	0·06	0·06	5	0·08	0·09	8	0·08	
7	Ear diseases	23	0·50	0·89	45	0·99	0·68	68	0·75	48	1·03	1·0.	72	1·20	1·01	120	1·13	
8	Hearing	1	0·02	0·02	1	0·02	0·02	2	0·02	...	...	...	2	0·03	...	2	0·02	
9	Speech	5	0·11	...	4	0·09	0·02	9	0·10	...	...	...	1	0·02	...	1	0·01	
10	Circulatory system	44	0·96	0·39	39	0·86	0·70	83	0·91	51	1·10	0·84	56	0·94	0·96	107	1·01	
11	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Respiratory system	66	1·45	0·64	48	1·06	0·31	114	1·25	27	0·58	0·21	44	0·74	0·12	71	0·67	
13	Abdominal organs	24	0·53	0·19	32	0·70	0·41	56	0·62	2	0·04	0·02	5	0·08	0·05	7	0·07	
14	Bones and joints	485	10·63	2·84	315	6·94	1·93	800	8·79	49	1·05	0·81	40	0·67	1·14	89	0·84	
15	Nervous & psychic systems	2	0·04	0·03	6	0·13	0·04	8	0·09	4	0·09	0·06	3	0·05	0·07	7	0·07	
16	Infectious & contagious diseases	377	8·26	5·89	401	8·83	5·57	778	8·54	383	8·24	5·70	504	8·43	6·97	887	8·35	
17	Other diseases and defects	150	3·29	2·40	105	2·31	1·81	255	2·80	72	1·55	1·19	106	1·77	1·86	178	1·67	
18	Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Deformities	17	0·37	0·09	24	0·53	0·08	41	0·45	3	0·06	0·13	9	0·15	0·16	12	0·11	

MEDICAL INSPECTION APPENDIX TO STATEMENT No. I

Group	No. on Roll		Average daily attendance		No. examined		No. defective		Percentage	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Entrants	11,982	13,195	8,801	10,403	4,564	4,646	2,239	1,644	49·06	35·39
Regulars					4,541	5,981	2,322	2,333	51·13	39·01
Total ...	11,982	13,195	8,801	10,403	9,105	10,627	4,561	3,977	50·09	37·42

MEDICAL INSPECTION Treatment Table STATEMENT No. II

Group	No. treated at Schools	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries	No. referred to Government Hospitals	No. referred to Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital	No. referred to Tuberculosis Institute	No. of parents met	No. of revisits paid to schools	No. of re-examinations of children
Boys	3335	510	888	8	....	922	188	4853
Girls	3271	438	217	11	...	807	147	6986
Total	6606	948	1105	19	....	1729	335	11839

MEDICAL INSPECTION Height and Weight Tables STATEMENT No. III

Age	Average height in inches		Average weight in pounds		Quinquennial average height in inches		Quinquennial average weight in pounds	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
3	...	37·50	...	24·50	...	...	...	...
4	...	37·67	...	26·30	...	...	...	...
5	39·75	38·91	32·05	31·51	39·99	38·56	31·91	29·69
6	40·15	40·66	34·04	32·90	41·38	40·68	33·81	31·59
7	42·73	42·12	36·50	34·96	42·86	42·40	36·89	33·56
8	44·83	44·37	38·63	37·42	44·90	44·61	39·44	36·05
9	46·75	45·66	43·11	41·88	46·65	46·87	43·20	39·61
10	47·86	47·69	45·88	43·04	48·39	48·92	46·03	43·32
11	48·76	50·25	52·93	48·05	49·71	51·06	49·35	48·73
12	51·38	52·18	53·37	52·86	51·36	52·93	52·43	53·81
13	53·07	54·62	54·77	57·53	52·99	55·20	55·71	59·26
14	53·62	56·78	59·26	67·62	54·21	56·67	59·07	66·15
15	56·75	58·20	64·84	73·13	55·49	58·62	62·15	73·53
16	58·33	58·82	71·68	83·18	...	...	...	...
17	57·35	59·50	69·90	85·00	...	...	...	...
18	57·80	...	70·10	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	57·80	...	91·00	...	...	...	...

SANITATION STATEMENT No.

Showing details of the sewers laid during 1949

Serial No.	Name of area	Length of sewers laid (in feet)	Remarks
1	Tondiarpet ...	668	
2	Perambur ...	16,664	
3	Vyasarpady ...	237	
4	Purasawakam ...	3,729	
5	Kilpauk ...	1,880	
6	Chetpet ...	1,497	
7	Aminjikarai ...	2,652	
8	Napier Park ...	171	
9	Greams Road ...	1,258	
10	Ice House Road ...	834	
11	North Mylapore ...	1,505	
12	South Mylapore ...	1,381	
13	Thyagarayanagar ...	8,609	
14	Adyar ...	16,512	
		57,597 or 10·91 miles	

SANITATION. **STATEMENT No. II**

Showing disposal of applications for licences in 1949

Serial No.	Description of trade	No. of cases dealt with	No. Sanctioned	No. Refused	No. Pending	Remarks
1	Aerated water and Ice Factory ...	75	75	...	...	
2	Bakery, Sweetmeat stall & Coffee hotel ...	684	678	4	2	
3	Candles and Soaps ...	30	29	...	1	
4	Cocoanut fibre, hemp and jute ...	27	27	...	...	
5	Cattle yards ...	1,843	1,765	58	20	
6	Bones, Hoofs, Hair and Wool ...	34	31	2	1	
7	Cart and Cycle Stands ...	45	45	...	...	
8	Dairy produce ...	473	459	2	12	
9	Flour ...	386	382	...	4	
10	Gilding and Condiments ...	211	208	3	...	
11	Hack-stables ...	12	10	...	2	
12	Dyeing ...	114	112	1	1	
13	Onions and Garlic ...	100	100	...	...	
14	Oil and Oil Mills ...	772	765	3	4	
15	Lodging Houses ...	115	110	...	5	
16	Markets ...	43	43	...	...	
17	Meat ...	135	133	2	...	
18	Spirits, Turpentine, Chemicals and Rosin ...	400	400	...	...	
19	Laundries ...	535	532	...	3	
20	Fish and Fins ...	22	21	...	1	
21	Skin, hides and leather ...	254	254	...	...	
22	Paddy boiling ...	...	...	...	...	
23	Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	
24	Catgut, Offal and Tallow ...	5	5	...	...	
25	Snuff ...	200	198	...	2	
26	Cotton ...	95	94	...	1	
27	Eating Homes ...	2,075	1911	154	10	
28	Swine ...	...	...	...	...	
29	Lime kilns ...	72	59	12	1	
30	Beedy manufacturing ...	384	379	3	2	
31	Manufacturing Cigars and cigarettes and storing ...	345	345	...	...	
32	Camphor storing and boiling ...	42	42	...	...	
33	Shaving Saloon ...	1,883	1,876	2	5	
34	Husking of paddy ...	...	...	...	...	
35	Groundnut Storage ...	152	149	...	3	
36	Grain Storage ...	720	720	...	...	
37	Gold refining ...	6	6	...	...	
38	Poultry ...	15	15	...	...	
	Total ...	12,304	11,978	246	80	

FOOD ANALYSIS

STATEMENT No. 1

Nature of samples	1949			1944		1945		1946		1947		1948	
	Number of samples analysed	Number of adulterated samples	Percentage of adulterated samples	No. of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	No. of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	No. of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	No. of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	No. of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples
Milk ...	2,629	1636	62·2	456	45·0	1,078	56·5	1,227	64·6	1,840	64·5	2,054	50·8
Butter ...	481	105	21·8	158	34·8	150	20·0	164	22·0	223	18·8	356	18·8
Ghee ...	688	75	10·9	658	13·2	457	13·7	464	6·7	459	5·2	607	10·9
Gingelly oil ...	409	55	13·4	495	6·4	235	6·4	285	9·1	374	8·3	450	11·6
Groundnut oil ...	100	5	5·0	87	6·9	31	6·5	33	18·2	40	5·0	67	7·5
Cocoanut oil ...	195	6	3·1	14	...	33	21·2	347	31·1	113	1·8	117	...
Coffee powder ...	222	9	4·1	69	11·6	53	5·7	79	...	114	4·4	266	13·9
Tea ...	30	...	...	21	...	5	...	21	...	33	...	31	...
Ghee substitutes ...	14	5	35·7	67	34·3	52	64·3	23	47·8	6	50·0	17	47·1
Other articles ...	42	22	52·4	13	38·5	9	66·7	22	54·5	27	19·2	70	7·0
Total ...	4,810	1918	39·9	2,035	20·7	2,097	36·3	2,665	38·4	3,229	40·3	4,035	31·8

FOOD ANALYSIS STATEMENT No. II

Nature of samples	Adultera'ed samples among the samples analysed in 1949					Adulterated samples of the previous year pending disposal on 1-1-1949					Total number of adulterated samples dealt with during 1949					Total fines imposed in 1949	Average fine per conviction in 1949	Number of convictions in 1948	Total fines imposed in 1948	Average fine per conviction in 1948
	Number of samples	Number of convictions	Number seized under sec. 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Sec. 12 without prosecution	Number taken under Sec. 14, but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1949	Number of samples	Number of convictions	No. seized under Sec. 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Sec. 12 without prosecution	Number taken under Sec. 14 but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1949	Number of samples	Number of convictions	No seized under Sec, 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12 without prosecution	No. taken under Sec. 14, but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted	Number pending disposal on 31-12-49					
																Rs.			Rs.	
Milk ...	1636	850	...	37	749	411	254	...	2	155	2047	1104	...	39	904	40,776	37	983	42,566	43
Butter ...	105	67	1	...	37	25	22	...	...	3	130	89	1	...	40	2,839	32	54	1,605	30
Ghee ...	75	43	7	...	25	19	13	...	...	6	94	56	7	...	31	3,610	64	37	2,580	70
Gingelly oil ...	55	47	5	...	3	21	18	...	...	3	76	65	5	...	6	2,330	36	37	1,550	42
Groundnut oil ...	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	1	180	45	5	180	36
Cocoanut oil ...	6	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	8	1	...	...	7	25	25	...	~~25~~	...
Coffee powder ...	9	4	...	2	3	8	7	...	...	1	17	11	...	2	4	365	33	33	1,590	48
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghee substitutes ...	5	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	1	1	...	...	3	65	22
Other articles ...	22	1	10	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	23	2	10	...	11	100	50	5	176	35
Total ...	1918	1017	26	40	835	487	315	...	2	170	2405	1332	26	42	1005	50,225	38	1157	50,312	43

WATER ANALYSIS

STATEMENT No. I

Showing the examination of water samples in 1949

Number	Description	Number of samples examined	Remarks
1	Complete bacteriological and chemical examination ...	3,571	
2	Partial bacteriological and chemical examination ...	432	
3	Microscopical examination of water from different places in the water supply system ...	76	
4	Identification of algae ...	35	
5	Culture media, etc., for determination and adjustment of pH. ...	68	
6	Samples of water tested for the presence of free chlorine, interfering substances, etc. ...	16,026	
7	Examination of H_2S in filtered water samples ...	5,240	
8	Complete examination of well samples ...	22	
	Total ...	**25,470**	

STATEMENT No. II

Chlorination data for 1949

1949 Month	No. of samples of water tested for free chlorine and for interfering substances	Quantity of water filtered in million gallons per day			Dose of chlorine in p. p. m.			Lbs. of chlorine used per month for post-chlorination	Lbs. of chlorine used per month for pre-chlorination	Total lbs. of liquid chlorine used per month	Cost of chlorine per lb.	Total cost of chlorine	Average No. of beds per day in use
		Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean						
											Rs		
January ...	1240	23·16	17·00	20·35	1·35	0·99	1·15	7302·0	5208·0	12510·0	0–9–6 S. T. Ex.	7543–14–0	11
February ...	1240	17·66	13·66	14·64	1·41	1·00	1·21	4752·0	4704·0	9456·0	,,	5701– 9–6	7
March ...	465	14·66	13·33	14·13	1·70	1·27	1·43	6319·0	5208·0	11527·0	,,	6950– 7–6	9
April ...	565	15·66	13·00	14·12	3·44	1·72	2·54	10778·0	5040·0	15818·0	,,	9538–10–9	8
May ...	620	14·66	12·66	14·11	3·61	2·10	3·11	13650·0	5208·0	18858·0	,,	11371–14–3	9
June ...	600	15·66	13·66	14·47	2·60	1·85	2·26	9733·0	5040·0	14773·0	,,	8908– 8–3	8
July ...	650	17·00	15·00	15·83	2·00	1·42	1·78	8817·0	5189·0	14006·0	,,	8446– 0–0	8
August ...	671	20·32	16·00	18·06	1·70	1·07	1·48	8267·0	5126·0	13393·0	,,	8076– 5–6	8
September ...	750	24·00	18·66	22·27	1·30	0·88	1·04	6997·0	4900·0	11897·0	,,	7174– 3–6	10
October ...	775	24·66	22·16	23·11	1·00	0·80	0·90	6550·0	5208·0	11758·0	,,	7090– 6–3	10
November ...	750	24·00	17·32	21·56	1·10	0·84	0·95	6223·0	3500·0	9723·0	,,	5863– 3–9	10
December ...	775	23·66	19·66	21·13	1·09	0·92	1·02	6696·0	5208·0	11904·0	,,	7178– 7–0	11
Average ...	758	19·60	16·01	18·07	1·85	1·24	1·56	8007·0	4962·0	12,969·0	...	7820– 4–10	9

WATER ANALYSIS STATEMENT No. III

Showing average lake level and oxidisable organic matter

(Tidy's figure) for raw water

from the Kilpauk end of the conduit

Month		Average Lake Level (in feet)	Oxidisable organic matter (Tidy's figure) for the raw water collected at Kilpauk end of the conduit
January	1949	39·27	0·258 parts per 100,000
February	,,	38·35	0·263 ,,
March	,,	37·48	0·252 ,,
April	,,	36·25	0·267 ,,
May	,,	35·14	0·272 ,,
June	,,	35·41	0·287 ,,
July	,,	35·61	0·272 ,,
August	,,	36·66	0·222 ,,
September	,,	40·24	0·213 ,,
October	,,	41·52	0·168 ,,
November	,,	41·14	0·175 ,,
December	,,	41·44	0·175 ,,

WATER ANALYSIS | STATEMENT No. IV

Showing results of bacteriological examination of Red Hills Lake water

1949 Month	No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters present in							Remarks
		— 60 c. c.	+ 60 c. c.	+ 20 c. c.	+ 10 c. c.	+ 5 c. c.	+ 1·0 c.c.	+ 0·1 c. c.	
January ...	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	30%	20%	50%	Nil	
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March ...	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	20%	20%	60%	Nil	
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June ...	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	60%	40%	Nil	
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
August ...	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
October ...	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	33%	67%	Nil	Nil	
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December ...	6	Nil	Nil	67%	33%	Nil	Nil	Nil	

WATER ANALYSIS

STATEMENT No. V

Showing results of chemical analysis of Red Hills Lake water
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

1949 Month	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrate	Nitrate	Dissolved Oxygen	Total solids	Hardness		Total Hardness	Alkalinity to		Total Alkalinity	Chloride	Sulphate	Calcium	Magnesium
										Temporary	Permanent		Phenolpthalein	Methyl Orange					
January	5	Nil	0·004	0·068	0·260	Nil	Nil	...	22·6	5·00	3·22	8·22	1·0	14·2	15·2	5·2	2·43	1·1	0·71
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	5	Nil	0·003	0·068	0·265	Nil	Nil	5·88 c.c's/ litre	24·9	4·22	2·99	7·11	0·8	14·8	15·6	5·4	2·6	1·1	0·72
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	6	Nil	0·007	0·080	0·287	Nil	Nil	6·12 c.c's/ litre	34·2	4·88	2·11	6·99	Nil	15·9	15·9	6·5	2·9	1·2	0·74
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	5	Nil	0·003	0·076	0·268	Nil	Nil	7·84 c c's/ litre	43·4	4·22	2·11	6·33	0·8	12·2	13·0	4·9	2·7	1·77	0·60
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	6	Nil	0·006	0·060	0·163	Nil	Nil	4·62 c.c's/ litre	22·1	3·77	2·11	5·88	0·4	11·8	12·2	3·9	2·16	1·60	0·79
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	6	Nil	0·004	0·063	0·183	Nil	Nil	5·43 c.c's/ litre	24·9	3·11	4·55	7·66	1·0	9·45	10·45	3·5	2·24	1·44	0·70

STATEMENT No. VI

Showing important bacteriological results of raw water from the infiltration gallery wells at Saidapet and Sembium

1949	Raw water from infiltration gallery well in Saidapet								Raw water from infiltration gallery well in Sembium							
Month	No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in						
		— 60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1·0 c.c.	+ 0·1 c.c.		— 60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1·0 c.c.	+ 0·1 c.c.
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	50%	50%	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil
April ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil
May ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	50%	50%	Nil
June ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	50%	50%	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil
July ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil
August ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil
September ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	50%	50%	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil
October ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	100%*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
November ...	1	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	100%*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December ...	2	Nil	50%	50%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil

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* The good result may be attributed to starting the Chloronome before starting the pump.

WATER ANALYSIS STATEMENT No. VII

Showing important chemical results of raw water from the infiltration gallery wells in Saidapet and Sembium

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

1949	Infiltration gallery well in Saidapet (Raw water)							Infiltration gallery well in Sembium (Raw water)						
Month	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrate	Nitrite	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrate	Nitrite
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	2	Nil	0·002	00·02	0·036	Intense	present	2	Nil	Trace	0·004	0·018	Nil	Trace
April	2	Nil	Nil	0·004	0·080	Intense	Trace	2	Nil	Trace	0·003	0·042	Nil	Trace
May	2	Nil	Trace	0·006	0·086	Intense	Trace	2	Nil	Trace	0·002	0·033	Nil	Nil
June	2	Nil	0·002	0·007	0·152	Intense	Trace	2	Nil	0·002	0·002	0·032	Nil	Nil
July	2	Nil	Nil	Trace	0·060	Intense	Trace	2	Nil	0·002	0·002	0·032	Nil	Trace
August	2	Nil	0·002	0·008	0·093	Intense	Trace	2	Nil	0·002	0·003	0·053	Trace	Nil
Septemper	2	Nil	0·011	0·024	0·038	Intense	Trace	2	Nil	0·002	0·002	0·052	Nil	Trace
October	2	Nil	0·018	0·020	0·051	Intenee	Trace	2	Nil	0·008	0·008	0·030	Nil	Trace
November	1	Nil	0·002	0·003	0·045	Intense	Trace	1	Nil	0·003	0·004	0·033	Nil	Trace
December	2	Nil	0·003	0·004	0·025	Intense	Trace	2	Nil	0·002	0·003	0·040	Nil	Trace

WATER ANALYSIS

Showing important bacteriological results of the city water supply system

STATEMENT No. VIII

1949	Raw water, Kilpauk end of the conduit								Chlorinated raw water (prior to filtration)								Chlorinated filtered water								Test-tap, K. P. S.							
	No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in						
Month		+60 c. c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+1·0 c.c.	+ 0·1 c. c.		— 60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c. c.	+ 5 c. c.	+ 1·0 c. c.	+ 0·1 c. c.		— 60 c. c.	+ 60 c. c.	+ 20 c. c.	+ 10 c. c.	+ 5 c. c.	+ 1·0 c. c.	+0·1 c.c.		— 60 c. c.	+ 60 c. c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c	+ 50 c. c.	+ 10 c.c.	+0·1 c.c.
January	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	20%	40%	40%	Nil	22	Nil	Nil	20%	26%	54%	Nil	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	93%	7%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	23	Nil	Nil	5%	5%	40%	50%	Nil	23	Nil	18%	18%	46%	18%	Nil	Nil	23	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	88%	12%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	12%	44%	44%	Nil	25	Nil	8%	12%	60%	20%	Nil	Nil	25	92%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	80%	12%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
April	25	Nil	4%	8%	8%	56%	24%	Nil	25	4%	16%	20%	52%	8%	Nil	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	78%	14%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
May	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	8%	38%	54%	Nil	16	Nil	8%	20%	52%	20%	Nil	Nil	16	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	72%	20%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
June	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	4%	36%	60%	Nil	24	Nil	12%	24%	42%	22%	Nil	Nil	24	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	80%	12%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
July	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	9%	39%	52%	Nil	23	Nil	5%	34%	36%	25%	Nil	Nil	23	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	79%	13%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
August	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	9%	42%	49%	Nil	22	Nil	5%	18%	41%	36%	Nil	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	85%	10%	Nil	5%	Nil	Nil	Nil
September	22	Nil	Nil	25%	15%	30%	30%	Nil	22	10%	20%	30%	20%	20%	Nil	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	85%	10%	5%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
October	22	5%	20%	40%	30%	5%	Nil	Nil	22	10%	20%	40%	30%	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	92%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
November	25	28%	20%	8%	20%	8%	16 %	Nil	15	30%	30%	15%	20%	5%	Nil	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	92%	4%	4%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	25	Nil	8%	20%	40%	20%	12%	Nil	25	4%	36%	32%	20%	8%	Nil	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	80%	16%	Nil	4%	Nil	Nil	Nil

WATER ANALYSIS

Showing important bacteriological results of the city water supply system

STATEMENT No. VIII

1949 Month	Raw water, Kilpauk end of the conduit							Chlorinated raw water (prior to filtration)							Chlorinated filtered water							Test-tap, K. P. S.							
	No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in						
		+60 c. c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+1·0 c.c.	+ 0·1 c. c.		— 60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c. c.	+ 5 c. c.	+ 1·0 c. c.	+ 0·1 c. c.		— 60 c. c.	+ 60 c. c.	+ 20 c. c.	+ 10 c. c.	+ 5 c. c.	+1·0 c. c.	+0·1 c.c.		— 60 c. c.	+ 60 c. c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c	+ 50 c. c.	+ 10 c.c.	+0·1 c.c.
January	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	20%	40%	40%	Nil	22	Nil	Nil	20%	26%	54%	Nil	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	93%	7%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	23	Nil	Nil	5%	5%	40%	50%	Nil	23	Nil	18%	18%	46%	18%	Nil	Nil	23	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	88%	12%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	12%	44%	44%	Nil	25	Nil	8%	12%	60%	20%	Nil	Nil	25	92%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	80%	12%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
April	25	Nil	4%	8%	8%	56%	24%	Nil	25	4%	16%	20%	52%	8%	Nil	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	78%	14%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
May	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	8%	38%	54%	Nil	16	Nil	8%	20%	52%	20%	Nil	Nil	16	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	72%	20%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
June	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	4%	36%	60%	Nil	24	Nil	12%	24%	42%	22%	Nil	Nil	24	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	80%	12%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
July	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	9%	39%	52%	Nil	23	Nil	5%	34%	36%	25%	Nil	Nil	23	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	79%	13%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
August	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	9%	42%	49%	Nil	22	Nil	5%	18%	41%	36%	Nil	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	85%	10%	Nil	5%	Nil	Nil	Nil
September	22	Nil	Nil	25%	15%	30%	30%	Nil	22	10%	20%	30%	20%	20%	Nil	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	85%	10%	5%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
October	22	5%	20%	40%	30%	5%	Nil	Nil	22	10%	20%	40%	30%	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	92%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
November	25	28%	20%	8%	20%	8%	16 %	Nil	15	30%	30%	15%	20%	5%	Nil	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	92%	4%	4%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	25	Nil	8%	20%	40%	20%	12%	Nil	25	4%	36%	32%	20%	8%	Nil	Nll	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	80%	16%	Nil	4%	Nil	Nil	Nil

WATER ANALYSIS Showing important bacteriological results of the City, Saidapet and Sembium distribution systems STATEMENT No. X

1949	Distribution system of the City								Distribution system of Saidapet								Distribution system of Sembium							
Month	No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in						
		—60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1·0 c.c.	+ 0·1 c.c.		—60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1·0 c.c.	+ 0·1 c.c.		—60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1·0 c.c.	+ 0·1 c.c.
January ...	156	42%	34%	20%	4%	nil	nil	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	240	40%	38%	14%	8%	nil	nil	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	220	46%	36%	14%	4%	nil	nil	nil	10	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	10	80%	20%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
April ...	162	52%	30%	12%	6%	nil	nil	nil	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	22	85%	10%	5%	nil	nil	nil	nil
May ...	116	58%	18%	10%	8%	6%	nil	nil	20	90%	10%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	80%	10%	10%	nil	nil	nil	nil
June ...	180	62%	12%	16%	nil	10%	nil	nil	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	85%	10%	nil	5%	nil	nil	nil
July ...	180	42%	32%	9%	6%	11%	nil	nil	20	90%	10%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	85%	10%	5%	nil	nil	nil	nil
August ...	180	70%	10%	5%	5%	10%	nil	nil	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	80%	20%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
September ...	160	65%	15%	10%	nil	10%	nil	nil	20	95%	nil	5%	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	90%	nil	nil	10%	nil	nil	nil
October ...	160	78%	2%	nil	14%	6%	nil	nil	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	90%	nil	5%	nil	5%	nil	nil
November ...	160	72%	12%	4%	4%	8%	nil	nil	10	90%	nil	nil	10%	nil	nil	nil	10	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
December ...	180	65%	10%	15%	nil	10%	nil	nil	20	90%	10%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	90%	5%	5%	nil	nil	nil	nil

WATER ANALYSIS Showing important bacteriological results of the City, Saidapet and Sembium distribution systems STATEMENT No. X

1949	Distribution system of the City								Distribution system of Saidapet								Distribution system of Sembium							
Month	No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in						
		—60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1·0 c.c.	+ 0·1 c.c.		—60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1·0 c.c.	+ 0·1 c.c.		—60 c.c.	+ 60 c.o.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c,c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1·0 c.c.	+ 0·1 c.c.
January ...	156	42%	34%	20%	4%	nil	nil	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	240	40%	38%	14%	8%	nil	nil	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	220	46%	36%	14%	4%	nil	nil	nil	10	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	10	80%	20%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
April ...	162	52%	30%	12%	6%	nil	nil	nil	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	22	85%	10%	5%	nil	nil	nil	nil
May ...	116	58%	18%	10%	8%	6%	nil	nil	20	90%	10%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	80%	10%	10%	nil	nil	nil	nil
June ...	180	62%	12%	16%	nil	10%	nil	nil	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	85%	10%	nil	5%	nil	nil	nil
July ...	180	42%	32%	9%	6%	11%	nil	nil	20	90%	10%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	85%	10%	5%	nil	nil	nil	nil
August ...	180	70%	10%	5%	5%	10%	nil	nil	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	80%	20%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
September ...	160	65%	15%	10%	nil	10%	nil	nil	20	95%	nil	5%	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	90%	nil	nil	10%	nil	nil	nil
October ...	160	78%	2%	nil	14%	6%	nil	nil	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	90%	nil	5%	nil	5%	nil	nil
November ...	160	72%	12%	4%	4%	8%	nil	nil	10	90%	nil	nil	10%	nil	nil	nil	10	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
December ...	180	65%	10%	15%	nil	10%	nil	nil	20	90%	10%	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	90%	5%	5%	nil	nll	nil	nil

CHILD WELFARE STATEMENT No. I

Showing cases of Labour which came under the observation of Child Welfare Scheme in 1949.

No.	Centre	How Conducted					Caste		Remarks	
		By Nurses of C. W. S.	Taken to Hospital	Taken over after Barber woman conducted	Maternity ward	Total	Muslim	Non. Muslim	Twins	Still Birth
1	Tondiarpet	127	95	44	734	1000	15	985	6	42
2	Royapuram	641	40	60	–	741	175	566	6	32
3	Washermanpet	702	135	47	1016	1900	482	1418	20	59
4	Sonjiviroyanpet	551	60	11	540	1162	47	1115	10	35
5	George Town	411	127	–	842	1380	213	1167	12	29
6	Muthialpet	765	53	2	–	820	194	626	5	24
7	Treveleyan Basin	702	112	34	702	1550	12	1550	9	46
8	Kothawal Bazaar	417	62	4	–	483	181	302	3	25
9	Park Town	399	34	13	–	446	3	443	3	18
10	Maternity Home, Choolai	603	207	20	1220	2050	23	2027	6	60
11	Sembiam	580	96	50	506	1232	95	1137	10	50
12	North Perambur	575	96	55	514	1240	170	1070	10	38
13	Pulianthope	803	75	59	592	1529	325	1204	10	50
14	Purasawalkam	723	113	70	567	1473	46	1427	11	41
15	Kilpauk	215	29	19	315	578	25	553	8	21
16	Chetpet	238	64	37	330	669	16	653	5	15
17	Egmore	689	66	70	–	825	107	718	5	21
18	Saidapet	270	171	64	876	1381	23	1358	5	24
19	Periamet	313	36	–	332	681	73	608	3	23
20	Triplicane	931	95	35	752	1813	684	1129	12	39
21	Mirsahibpet	838	26	11	–	875	389	486	3	16
22	Mylapore	765	17	13	–	795	71	724	3	25
23	Royapetah	519	15	34	–	568	95	473	8	15
24	Mandavalli	477	18	11	–	506	14	492	5	17
25	Adyar	153	59	25	314	551	13	538	2	22
26	Palmyrah Kuppam	113	13	2	–	128	22	106	–	4
27	Teynampet	432	19	70	–	521	13	508	7	11
28	T. Nagar	273	18	29	–	330	4	316	5	6
29	Kodambakam	232	26	34	–	292	3	289	2	7
30	Ayyanavaram	520	53	47	–	620	18	602	6	30
		14977	2030	970	10152	28129	3551	24578	200	845

CHILD WELFARE STATEMENT No. II

Showing the number of visits paid by the Staff of Child Welfare Scheme in 1949.

No.	Centres.	Visits paid by			Total.
		Midwives	Health Visitors.	Lady Doctors.	
1	Tondiarpet	6776	7758	1258	15792
2	Royapuram	7697	9536	1231	18464
3	Washermanpet	15287	13411	1471	30169
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	11838	10669	1146	23653
5	George Town	11758	13886	1231	26875
6	Muthialpet	11320	8355	976	20651
7	Treveleyan Basin	14798	9749	1413	25960
8	Kothwal Bazaar	5397	5397	1007	11801
9	Park Town	5099	4845	1112	11056
10	Maternity Home, Choolai	17472	7575	563	25610
11	Sembiam	8047	7184	810	16041
12	North Perambur	9850	7198	1189	18237
13	Pulianthope	16830	9926	1101	27857
14	Purasawalkam	16104	10517	1248	27869
15	Kilpauk	4517	4646	1212	10375
16	Chetpet	4447	1830	1419	7696
17	Egmore	8250	7917	1327	17494
18	Saidapet	9058	4546	1310	14914
19	Periamet	6812	8292	1124	16228
20	Triplicane	15997	13131	1260	30388
21	Mirsahibpet	9537	9491	1255	20283
22	Mylapore	8221	9680	1223	19124
23	Royapettah	6417	2682	993	10092
24	Mandavalli	5531	5122	1199	11852
25	Adyar	10678	7546	1175	19399
26	Palmyrah Kuppam	1324	1017	253	2594
27	Teynampet	6043	200	200	6443
28	T. Nagar	3765	50	50	3865
29	Kodambakkam	3212	...	...	3212
30	Ayanavaram	4758	...	414	5172
		266840	202156	30170	499166

CHILD WELFARE STATEMENT No. III

Showing the number of Pre-natal cases registered and the number of booked cases conducted.

No.	Centre	No. of Pre-Natal cases registered by Health Visitors	No. of booked cases which attended the Ante-Natal clinic	Cases not confined
1	Tondiarpet	1568	1361	218
2	Royapuram	1704	1549	210
3	Washermanpet	2423	2280	302
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	1397	1333	132
5	George Town	1923	1659	236
6	Muthialpet	1424	1410	182
7	Treveleyan Basin	2036	1994	150
8	Kothwal Bazaar	951	911	115
9	Park Town	756	726	89
10	Maternity Home, Choolai	2452	2427	356
11	Sembiam	1490	1369	109
12	North Perambur	1674	1660	178
13	Pulianthope	2011	1928	174
14	Purasawalkam	2006	1980	115
15	Kilpauk	685	680	32
16	Chetpet	1008	1004	102
17	Egmore	1445	1438	217
18	Saidapet	1948	1897	211
19	Periamet	1053	1020	88
20	Triplicane	3004	2646	234
21	Mirsahibpet	1643	1631	225
22	Mylapore	1279	1270	118
23	Royapetah	947	939	97
24	Mandavalli	781	776	29
25	Adyar	594	591	66
26	Palmyrah Kuppam	356	295	104
27	Teynampet	472	469	57
28	T. Nagar	96	94	7
29	Kodambakkam	...	...	...
30	Ayanavaram	808	808	...
		39934	38145	4153

Showing Pre-Natal cases registered and diseases and ailments of Pregnency diagnosed and patients advised treatment in 1949.

No.	Centre.	Anaemia	Influenza	Diarrhoea	Scanty Urine	Dyspepsia	Albuminuria	Bronchitis	Vitamin deficiency	Debility	Dysentery	A. P. H.	Leucorrhoea	Constipation	Toxaemia	Neuritis	Asthama	Stomatitis	Gastritis	V. D. H.	General Anasarca	Malaria	Ulcerated Vulva	Skin Affection	Breast Abscess	Heart Burn	Ear & Eye diseases	Rheumatism	Giddiness	Eclampsia	Morning Sickness	Jaundice	Enteritis	Syphilis	T. B.	Other Diseases	Normal Cases	Total
1	Tondiarpet	35	28	6	14	11	10	11	30	32	7	2	9	6	17	1	1	4	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1112	1361
2	Royapuram	343	23	4	144	3	80	92	...	51	8	...	6	311	...	79	8	101	9	5	2	2	2	2	1	4	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	214	1549
3	Washermanpet	398	32	47	28	19	178	12	96	201	36	...	...	140	...	12	...	92	26	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	157	802	2280
4	Sanjivirayanpet	50	32	21	42	13	28	36	14	56	19	...	...	427	...	...	6	24	11	...	4	9	10	16	3	11	20	6	8	1	17	...	.	...	...	127	322	1333
5	George Town	100	33	28	70	52	76	53	...	34	69	...	...	413	...	...	4	103	...	..	53	51	...	27	...	...	...	...	32	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	408	1659
6	Muthialpet	98	40	8	10	18	40	26	...	40	16	10	8	230	...	26	20	40	188	...	6	16	5	20	2	18	2	...	16	4	20	...	...	...	..	200	280	1410
7	Treveleyan Basin	200	78	8	163	26	66	16	...	168	27	2	12	350	...	5	4	87	36	...	7	29	...	29	8	12	7	...	15	...	6	1	61	...	...	136	435	1994
8	Kothwal Bazaar	123	11	10	24	26	2	43	...	43	3	...	..	255	...	28	2	8	...	1	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...			...	...	311	911
9	Park Town	30	...	12	118	30	3	53		36	7	...	6	81	...	...	...	38	...	1	13	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	14	1	...	..		1	...	109	160	726
10	Maternity Home, Choolai	147	20	43	91	53	1	265	...	29	27	7	8	201	...	10	8	221	...	3	35	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	45	...	1	...	...		2	204	1000	2427
11	Sembiam	39	1	34	110	...	1	73	...	44	18	...	...	182	...	...	...	42	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	490	1369
12	North Perambur	207	...	6	70	41	...	64	4	50	34	...	...	236	...	...	6	44	120	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		...	...	...	...	203	571	1660
13	Pulianthope	65	108	187	155	146	64	92	...	49	141	29	...	300	...	23	31	122	...	26	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	..	...	308	1928
14	Puraswalkam	73	36	6	114	74	...	88	...	190	39	...	...	145	...	...	1	97	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	220	824	1980
15	Kilpauk	63	8	1	21	14	1	14	...	6	10	...	...	84	...	2	...	40	...	...		...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	314	680
16	Chetpat	3	...	...	45	53	...	4	...	41	1	...	...	19	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	328	485	1004
17	Egmore	48	19	29	120	333	40	50	...	111	...	...	...	271	...	2	...	73	6	...	...	28	2	7	..	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	.	...	...	78	206	1438
18	Saidapet	28	6	11	60	4	21	10	2	5	8	4	10	83	20	...	3	36	...	6	46	1	3	10	2	2	1	...	9	5	5		.		...	154	1342	1897
19	Periamet	65	3	3	68	23	2	92	...	68	6	...	14	107	...	...	...	41	...	...	12	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	252	1020
20	Triplicane	449	115	12	...	326	2	169	458	350	6	...	18	...	30	...	1	6	2	7	2	...	...	18	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	.		2	12	755	2646
21	Mirsahibpet	81	32	17	264	61	30	54	...	105	37	...	...	226	...	20	...	69	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	275	350	1631
22	Mylapore	103	21	2	107	4	4	30	...	128	2	1	...	157	...	2	...	37	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	..	...	442	213	1270
23	Royapetah	45	...	4	130	207	1	2	61	56	3	1	1	123	...	...	...	37	...	1	12	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		..	...	2	100	79	939
24	Mandavalli	96	2	—	45	11	...	4	...	48	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	62	358	776
25	Adyar	82	18	8	54	67	23	12	...	41	9	1	13	109	...	5	3	4	...	2	2	...	4	5	2	..	5	...	2	2	...	...	...		...	64	54	591
26	Palmyrah Kuppam	81	...	...	5	2	...	12	...	1	2	...	...	21	...	21	...	42	14	...	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	9	...	...		...	7	59	295
27	Teynampet	18	...	2	98	109	...	...	30	10	1	...	...	68	...	...	...	22	..	...	7	2	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	67	33	469
28	T. Nagar	4	...	...	21	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			...		...	12	20	94
29	Kodambakam		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
30	Ayanavaram	13	12	39	49	...	...	24	...	37	21	1	...	121	...	5	...	26	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	256	808
		3087	678	548	2300	1648	673	1401	1695	2032	557	58	105	4771	67	241	98	1532	442	52	229	158	32	240	22	48	45	83	~~118~~ 188	24	125	1	61	1	7	3882	12013	38145

H—23

Showing Maternal Mortality (Puerperal) in 1949.

No.	Centre	Eclampsia	P. P. H.	Lacerated Perenium	A. P. H.	Fever	Retained Placenta	Adherent Placenta	Diarrhoea	Dysentery	Debility	Ulcerated Vulva	Ulcerated Vagina	Aneamia	Albuminuria	Maleria	V. D. H.	Breast abscess	Bronchitis	Influenza	Constipation	Stomatitis	Gastritis	Skin disease	Asthama	Odema	T. B.	Pneumonia	Jaundice	Dyspepsia	Retained Membarane	Retention of Urine	Puerperal sepsis	After pains	Veneral	Scanty Urine	Perinium Tear	Hyper Pyrexia	Sepsis	Other Diseases	Total
1	Tondiarpet	2	3	31	...	16	3	...	4	3	2	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	69
2	Royapuram	1	1	6	2	10	...	...	14	10	19	8	...	72	9	8	2	2	16	11	39	15	6	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	28	307
3	Washermanpet	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	8	16	...	...	15	5	6	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
4	Sanjeviraayanpet	2	4	..	1	10	1	1	...	7	15	3	1	26	11	5	2	9	14	5	...	31	1	16	1	6	...	1	2	7	3	5	1	12	1	3	...	...	...	44	251
5	George Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	38	25	14	7	...	29	13	157	62	...	38	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	48	...	...	40		...	.	496
6	Muthialpet	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	15	3	...	16	6	6	...	2	19	1	10	8	20	5	...	10	1	...	...	...	2	6	...	10	...	...	16	3	5	15	208
7	Kothwal Bazaar	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	2	7	4	...	...	20	...	10	...	1	10	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	1	22	5	...	3	106
8	Treveleyan Basin	10	9	...	4	...	2	3	10	12	23	8	...	35	19	17	2	5	33	19	65	22	54	29	19	19	5	...	6	...	...	20	...	65	...	...	80	24	36	68	720
9	Park Town	...	.	...	...	14	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	4	...	48	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	70	...	20	4		...	1	202
10	Maternity Home Choolai	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	29	3	...	43	23	8	3	3	40	26	45	19	...	...	1	19	2	1	...	...	1	20	...	31		...	96	9	3	39	523
11	Sembiam	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	27	64	...	4	...	168	51	28	...	...	70	67	179	72	10	87	50	25	...	38	...	...	...	4	...	209	...	...	115	...	...	160	1437
12	North Perambur	5	1	...	1	28	6	...	15	14	25	4	...	50	28	3	1	...	36	7	32	45	23	4	9	...	7	3	1	...	...	12	...	24	...	...	7	6	...	...	397
13	Pulianthope	10	10		10	...	15	...	200	75	22	32	...	65	68	30	15	9	51	18	88	46	43	40	23	34	34	14	4	...	6	40	...	45	...	5	28	66	3	81	1235
14	Purasawalkam	10	5	38	7	1	7	5	4	13	20	5	...	18	13	2	3	5	8	23	53	28	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	324
15	Kilpauk	...	...		...	..	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	35	...	1	...	...	12	...	14	9	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	111
16	Chetpet	17	2	...	1	...	2	1	3	10	2	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	9	1	12	13	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	115
17	Egmore	27	...	...	...	41	...	2	...	25	...	...	...	13	9	19	2	...	6	3	75	37	...	...	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	307
18	Saidapet	3	5	51	...		...	...	7	2	5	2	...	11	5	...	...	2	5	4	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	.	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	.	...	...	123
19	Perimmet	2		3	1	12	...	...	5	10	31	...	7	41	4	...	2	...	30	...	30	22	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	63	301
20	Triplicane	5	8	21	4	18	...	1	2	3	36	...	...	102	3	1	1	2	17	31	...	...	31	19	...	...	2	...	...	31		...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	72	464
21	Mirsahibpet	...	...		...	...	...	...	20	14	31	6	...	60	9	...	...	...	52	24	46	38	...	41	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	445
22	Mylapore	1	...	4	...	...	...	..	26	14	39	1	...	20	6	4	1	...	18	12	44	32	2	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	22	294
23	Royapetah	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	43	17	115	...	...	45	10	1	...	...	40	100	208	50	...	37	...	10	...	1	...		...	...	...	54	...	...	7	...	...	100	838
24	Mandavali	...	3	2	...	17	...	1	14	9	10	...	12	14	4	9	2	5	12	13	7	6	4	8	1	2	...	2	3	5	...	7	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
25	Adyar	...	4	14	...	4	...	...	4	2	15	...	...	19	16	...	...	...	15	7	10	4	11	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	.	9	...	27	...	...	...	...	..	19	183
26	Palmyrah kuppam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	8	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	1	11	1	54
27	Teynampet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	110	...	...	30	6	...	...	...	20	52	80	39	...	20	..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	4	...	...	99	535
28	T. Nagar	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kodambakam	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
30	Ayanavaram	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	14	...	...		25	10	...	...	...	16	24	50	13	6	27	...	...	...	10	...		..	2	...	9	6	...	5	...	...	64	312
		118	86	174	33	173	37	14	478	399	591	86	20	1018	345	173	43	58	583	478	1300	621	221	420	133	159	53	72	22	47	13	146	17	893	8	29	433	116	58	987	10655

CHILD WELFARE STATEMENT No. VI-A.

Deaths among cases came under the treatment of Child Welfare Scheme and others in 1949.

No.	Centre	Deaths among cases brought under the care of child welfare scheme but not under treatment			Deaths among cases brought under the care of child welfare scheme and under the treatment of child welfare scheme
		Under Private Doctor	Under Vidiyan's Treatment	In Hospital	
1	Tondiarpet			3	
2	Royapuram			1	1
3	Washermanpet			3	
4	Sanjeviroyanpet			3	
5	George Town			2	
6	Muthiapet			1	
7	Treveleyan Basin			1	
8	Kothwal Bazaar			–	
9	Park Town			–	
10	Maternity Home, Choolai	1		5	1
11	Sembiam			3	
12	North Perambur			9	
13	Pulianthope			–	1
14	Purasawalkam			3	1
15	Kilpauk			1	
16	Chetpat			1	
17	Egmore			2	
18	Saidapet			3	
19	Periamet			4	
20	Triplicane			2	
21	Mirsahibpet			2	
22	Mylapore			1	
23	Royapetah			2	
24	Mandavalli			1	
25	Adyar			–	
26	Palmyrah Kuppam			1	
27	Teynampet			–	
28	T. Nagar			2	
29	Kodambakam			4	
30	Ayanavaram			-	
		1	...	60	4

1 + 60 + 4 = 65

STATEMENT No. VI-B.

Showing the cases of death among cases brought to the notice, of Child Welfare Scheme (Vide Statement No. VI A.)

No.	Centre	Shock, Manual removal of placenta	Intra partum sepsis obstitrical shock	Shock after cessarian section	Peritonitis	Pluerecy	Pneumonia	Shock obstitrical	Adherent placenta	Retained placenta	A. P. H.	Uterus Rupture	Eclampsia	T. B.	Toxaemia of pregnancy	Aneamia	Bacilliary dysentery	Post partum haemorrhage	Tetanus	Post operative shock	Palmonary Embolism	Puerperal sepsis	Heart failure	Manual removal of placenta	Diarrhoea	Re-enteric thrombosis	Post partum eclampsia	Mental distress	Caesarean	Hyper perexia	Small-pox	Total.
1	Tond'arpet	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2	Royapuram	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	Washermanpet	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5	George Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	Muthialpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Treveleyan Basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	Kothwal Bazaar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Park Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Maternity Home, Choolai	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
11	Sembiam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
12	North Perambur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9
13	Pulianthope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	Purasawalkam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
15	Kilpauk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chetpat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	Egmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18	Saidapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
19	Periamet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
20	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
21	Mirsahibpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
22	Mylapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
23	Royapetah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24	Mandavaili	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
25	Adyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
26	Palmyrah Kuppam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Teynampet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
28	T. Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kodambakkam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
30	Ayanavaram	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
		1	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	4	2	1	10	3	2	4	2	5	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	65

STATEMENT No. VII

Showing Infants born in the year 1948 and kept under observation for a period of one year after births.

No.	Centre	Total number of Infants born in 1948	Number of still births in 1948	Died within: 1 to 7 days: Deaths	1 to 7 days: Not Traceable	8 days to 1 month: Deaths	8 days to 1 month: Not Traceable	2 to 3 months: Deaths	2 to 3 months: Not Traceable	4 to 6 months: Deaths	4 to 6 months: Not Traceable	7 to 9 months: Deaths	7 to 9 months: Not Traceable	10 to 12 months: Deaths	10 to 12 months: Not Traceable	Total number of deaths excluding Still Births	Left city or otherwise not Traceable	Number of living children Traceable when one year
1	Tondiarpet	867	34	32	3	7	4	11	4	19	18	15	14	19	39	103	82	648
2	Royapuram	818	23	21	...	6	...	7	3	11	...	13	4	20	5	81	12	702
3	Washermanpet	1570	41	9	...	2	...	7	...	6	...	5	...	2	4	31	4	1494
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	1072	29	6	11	7	7	2	8	5	1	1	7	2	16	23	50	970
5	George Town	1431	29	40	4	3	12	8	7	16	10	18	22	11	45	96	100	1206
6	Muthialpet	856	22	26	...	3	...	4	2	7	3	4	2	4	11	48	18	768
7	Treveleyan Basin	1576	41	11	15	10	15	19	15	30	14	33	17	23	17	126	93	1316
8	Kothwal Bazaar	528	9	21	...	6	...	5	...	12	...	14	4	13	4	71	8	440
9	Park Town	468	21	16	1	3	...	8	...	5	1	16	1	8	15	56	18	373
10	Maternity Home, Choolai	1974	39	41	...	32	...	9	...	8	...	1	...	...	87	91	87	1757
11	Sembiam	1117	32	20	26	10	12	6	3	9	4	4	...	6	...	55	45	985
12	North Perambur	1113	47	21	...	7	...	7	...	12	...	12	1	7	...	66	1	1004
13	Pulianthope	13 5	50	39	13	16	17	2	2	10	8	14	16	21	18	102	84	1159
14	Purasawalkam	1658	24	30	8	15	...	6	4	14	5	33	1	18	5	116	23	1495
15	Kilpauk	559	18	17	1	5	6	2	5	...	4	1	1	...	...	2[illegible]	17	499
16	Chetpat	726	13	16	16	9	18	10	15	6	16	1	8	3	4	45	77	591
17	Egmore	897	18	16	1	8	2	14	4	11	1	11	5	13	2	73	15	791
18	Saidapet	1095	32	32	15	6	16	7	15	8	8	10	13	15	24	78	91	894
19	Periamet	700	20	21	4	9	3	11	1	11	11	13	6	15	10	80	35	565
20	Triplicane	1713	49	25	12	9	2	10	3	10	12	8	15	9	4	71	48	1545
21	Mirsahibpet	982	23	28	...	1	...	3	1	12	1	12	3	4	4	60	9	850
22	Mylapore	812	31	18	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	6	...	12	9	46	9	726
23	Royapetah	643	19	13	1	9	2	1	1	6	3	4	9	6	20	39	36	549
24	Mandavalli	517	17	13	...	...	1	4	1	7	7	5	8	8	6	37	23	4 0
25	Adyar	422	27	15	46	4	...	8	...	8	...	6	1	2	4	43	51	301
26	Teynampet	388	12	11	1	6	...	10	6	8	7	4	9	1	11	40	34	302
27	T' Nagar	203	5	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	7	2	22	11	31	153
28	Kodambakkam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Ayanavaram	82	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	78
		26187	727	565	178	195	117	188	101	258	138	265	174	244	396	1715	1104	22641

STATEMENT No. VIII

Showing causes of deaths among Infants born in 1948 and kept under observation during 1st year of life

No.	Centre	Total No. of infants born in 1948	No. of still births in 1948	Died within 10 days	Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Malnutrition.	Scurvy.	Enteritis.	Marasmus.	Debility.	Abscess.	Small-Pox.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Whooping Cough.	Convulsion.	Vomitting.	Indigestion.	Dysentery.	Rickets.	Constipation.	Skin affection.	Infantile Paralysis.	Swelling	Jaundice.	Drugged with quack medicine.	Causes unknown.	Total death excluding still births.	Left the city or otherwise not traceable.	No. of living children when one year old
1	Tondiarpet	867	34	32	16	7	10	2	13	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	103	82	648
2	Royapuram	818	23	21	31	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	81	12	702
3	Washermanpet	1570	41	9	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	1494
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	1072	29	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...		...	...	8	23	50	970
5	George Town	1431	29	40	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	4	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	100	1206
6	Muthialpet	856	22	23	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	48	18	768
7	Treveleyan Basin	1576	41	11	45	20	...	2	...		5	2	...	8	...	4	4	...	...	6	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	10	126	93	1316
8	Kothwal Bazaar	528	9	21	12	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	3	4	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	71	8	440
9	Park Town	468	21	17	...	16	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	56	18	373
10	Maternity Home Choolai	1974	39	41	6	12	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	91	87	1757
11	Sembiam	1117	32	20	4	11	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	45	985
12	North Perambur	1118	47	21	11	15	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	66	1	1004
13	Pulianthope	1395	50	52	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	4	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	102	84	1159
14	Purasawalkam	1658	24	30	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	6	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	116	23	1495
15	Kilpauk	559	18	17	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	17	499
16	Chetpet	776	13	16	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1		...	45	77	591
17	Egmore	897	18	16	8	14	...	...	...		...	...	...	9	8	...	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	73	15	791
18	Saidapet	1095	32	32	3	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	4	...		5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	78	91	894
19	Periamet	700	20	21	20	21	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	4	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	35	565
20	Triplicane	1713	49	25	17	14	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	71	48	1545
21	Mirsahibpet	932	23	28	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	60	9	890
22	Mylapore	812	31	18	9	11		...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	46	9	726
23	Royapetah	643	19	13	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	6	...	...		...	...	1	...	...		...	...	...	3	39	36	549
24	Mandavalli	517	17	13	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	37	23	440
25	Adyar	422	27	15	7	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	..	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		3	43	51	301
26	Palmyrah Kuppam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Teynampet	388	12	11	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40	34	302
28	T. Nagar	203	5	6	...	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	11	34	153
29	Kodambakkam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ayanavaram	82	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	78
		26187	727	579	278	293	15	6	22	6	46	14	13	51	77	28	76	2	4	65	16	13	12	1	1	4	3	90	1715	1104	22641

CHILD WELFARE STATEMENT No. IX.

Showing the total number of Priority milk consumers from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1949.

S. No.	Centre	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Infants	Toddlers	Total
1	Tondiarpet	200	...	147	...	347
2	Royapuram	16	...	81	8	105
3	Washermanpet	20	...	101	...	121
4	Sanjivaroyanpet	17	...	101	...	118
5	George Town	19	...	93	...	112
6	Muthialpet	20	...	92	...	112
7	Treveleyan Basin	19	...	202	250	471
8	Kothwal Bazaar	151	...	97	3	251
9	Park Town	19	...	79	...	98
10	Maty. Home, Choolai	221	2	132	5	360
11	Sembium	375	...	232	...	607
12	North Perambur	25	...	153	...	178
13	Pulianthope	210	...	120	...	330
14	Purasawalkam	27	567	78	10	682
15	Kilpauk	12	...	104	8	124
16	Chetput	14	...	53	26	93
17	Egmore	16	...	226	62	304
18	Saidapet	99	...	34	11	144
19	Periamet	25	...	74	9	108
20	Triplicane	16	...	118	...	134
21	Mirsahibpet	12	...	61	...	73
22	Mylapore	8	...	77	23	108
23	Royapetah	10	...	72	10	92
24	Mandavalli	14	...	86	...	100
25	Adyar	11	...	16	34	61
26	Palmyrah kuppam	4	...	42	...	46
27	Teynampet	...	...	...	...	...
28	T. Nagar	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kodambakkam	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ayanavaram	...	...	...	...	...
		1580	569	2971	459	5279

CHILD WELFARE

STATEMENT No. X.

Showing total attendance of Expectant and Nursing mothers and children at the out patient clinics in 1949.

No.	Centre	Attendance at Clinics								Total New Attendance	Total Old Attendance	Grand Total	Diseases Treated										
		Infants		Pre-School		Expectant Mothers		Nursing Mothers					Respiratory	Alimentary	Skin affection	Influenza	Anaemia	Ear & Eye Diseases	Malria	Syphilis	Vitamin Difficiency	Other Diseases	Total
		New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old														
1	Tondiarpet	2127	6114	1752	2233	1361	4375	3020	6770	8260	19492	27752	363	1143	302	1579	158	192	55	1	...	4467	8260
2	Royapuram	2067	4613	1287	1513	1549	6302	2690	5656	7593	18114	25707	1120	1503	796	685	582	390	92	4	...	2421	7593
3	Washermanpet	3315	15175	580	913	2280	7756	4729	14869	10904	38713	49617	986	957	307	1189	1533	176	32	5	1564	4155	10904
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	1939	4244	2249	2334	1333	3159	3438	5354	8959	15091	24050	1899	1319	594	1351	561	487	36	.	..	2712	8959
5	George Town	2608	3795	1750	3234	1659	7638	3556	9613	9573	24280	33853	1933	1697	1269	969	1044	910	771	...	...	980	9573
6	Muthialpet	1841	6026	764	1428	1410	7010	2016	6216	6031	20680	26711	1471	1763	748	590	413	250	219	...	...	577	6031
7	Troveleyan Basin	2153	5020	781	1473	1994	5989	2550	7047	7478	19529	27007	735	1274	212	1248	425	44	85	...	...	3455	7478
8	Kothwal Bazaar	1905	4142	956	915	911	4704	1786	4029	5558	13790	19348	1417	1034	314	161	443	33	113	8	...	2005	5558
9	Park Town	1364	9416	873	1454	726	4480	1717	4470	4680	19820	24500	1221	1101	123	19	148	25	10	2	...	2030	4680
10	Maternity Home	4077	9091	1740	2232	2427	12284	4125	10379	12369	34004	46373	4373	3249	143	753	344	55	...	...	...	3452	12369
11	Sembiam	2475	6940	724	954	1369	6418	3012	7203	7580	21515	29095	1452	1327	197	333	438	66	3	31	...	3733	7580
12	North Perambur	2828	5514	1925	1485	1660	7637	4558	6715	10971	21351	32322	1074	4998	994	1513	929	706	20	8	81	648	10971
13	Pulianthope	4372	8681	2415	1741	1928	4484	4737	8805	13452	23711	37163	2007	3448	1614	1515	149	1033	75	...	...	3611	13452
14	Purasawalkam	4074	5553	1961	1040	1980	4274	4613	9436	12628	20303	32931	2560	2433	656	2788	1075	307	201	..	...	2608	12628
15	Kilpauk	1909	2875	2620	2511	680	1605	2786	4105	7995	11096	19091	1475	1869	669	891	366	539	22	3	...	2161	7995
16	Chetpet	1860	7456	1587	3255	1004	5042	2040	7469	6491	23223	29713	993	1058	459	595	1	80	14	...	...	3291	6491
17	Egmore	2161	6828	1319	2035	1438	4128	2618	6156	7536	19147	26683	1979	2067	546	446	624	100	75	...	...	1699	7536
18	Saidapet	2516	5890	293	233	1897	6747	2974	6472	7680	19342	27022	629	1050	1091	1134	145	259	3	...	...	3369	7680
19	Periamet	1833	9020	1679	1938	1020	4795	1691	4315	6223	20068	26291	1628	1078	249	693	439	60	19	1	...	2056	6223
20	Triplicane	3760	8547	629	613	2646	7949	2603	7081	9638	24190	33828	2722	801	111	232	792	2	70	...	1553	3355	9638
21	Mirsahibpet	2199	8194	1369	2075	1631	8563	2100	6003	7299	24835	32134	1937	2314	642	1055	201	78	20	...		1052	7299
22	Mylapore	2320	3987	1567	754	1270	3257	3273	4661	8430	12659	21089	1909	1353	485	726	608	119	91	4	...	1135	8430
23	Royapettah	1657	2605	396	375	939	3767	1852	2778	4844	9525	14369	780	869	355	636	426	110	...	...	...	1668	4844
24	Mandavalli	1490	4087	1240	1412	776	3401	2611	5258	6117	14158	20275	1096	1250	349	760	476	179	9	...	...	1998	6117
25	Adyar	1625	7976	1989	4651	591	3414	2585	6084	6790	22125	28915	977	1228	463	691	575	379	16	...	86	2375	6790
26	Palmyrah Kuppam	726	1476	1026	1692	295	908	890	1700	2937	5776	8713	431	418	121	557	110	199	84	...	...	1017	2937
27	Teynampet	...	...	...	...	469	202	...	...	469	202	671	2	202	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	246	469
28	T. Nagar	...	...	...	...	94	65	...	...	94	65	159	..	32	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	57	94
29	Kodambakkam	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ayanavaram	521	3708	...	...	808	3874	686	4071	2015	11653	13668	700	705	65	250	125	...	50	...	...	120	2015
		61722	167003	35471	44493	38145	144227	75256	172733	210594	528456	739050	39869	43540	13706	23559	13152	6779	2215	67	3284	64423	210594

CHILD WELFARE — Annual Return from 1st January to 31st December, 1949 — FORM A

No.	Centre.	Brought under care						Home Visits				Clinics								Maternal Mortality and Morbidity	
								Health Visitors		Midwives		Attendance									
		Maternity cases Total Number of Mothers	Ante-Natal	Labour	Infants	Pre-School	Women Medical Officer	A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.	No. held	Ante-Natal	No. held	Infants	No. held	Pre-School	No. held	Nursing Mothers	Mortality	Morbidity
1	Tondiarpet	1568	1361	1000	958	648	1258	2929	4820	943	5828	153	5736	154	8241	154	3985	154	9790	3	69
2	Royapuram	1704	1549	741	709	70[illegible]	1231	1704	7832	620	7077	156	7851	154	6710	154	2800	151	8346	2	307
3	Washermenpet	2423	2280	1900	1841	1494	1471	4113	9298	2422	12865	158	10036	157	13490	157	1[illegible]93	1[illegible]7	1[illegible]8	3	92
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	1397	1333	1162	1127	970	1146	2559	8110	4529	7309	156	4492	156	6183	312	4583	312	8792	3	251
5	George Town	1923	1659	1380	1351	1206	1231	1659	12247	1586	10172	156	9297	359	6403	35	4984	359	13169	2	496
6	Muthialpet	1424	1410	820	796	768	976	3593	4762	3150	8170	156	8420	156	7867	156	2192	156	8[illegible]32	1	208
7	Treveleyen Basin	2036	1994	1550	1504	1316	1413	3644	6105	3847	10951	156	7985	1[illegible]6	7173	156	22[illegible]4	156	9597	1	720
8	Kothwal Bazaar	951	911	483	458	440	1057	951	4446	1598	3999	156	5615	156	6047	156	1871	156	[illegible]815	...	106
9	Park Town	756	726	446	428	373	1112	1462	3383	705	4394	155	5206	312	107[illegible]0	312	2327	312	6187	...	202
10	Maternity Home, choolai	245[illegible]	2427	2050	1990	17[illegible]7	563	2452	5123	1653	15719	312	14711	312	13168	312	3972	312	1[illegible]522	7	523
11	Sembiam	1490	1369	1232	1182	985	810	2090	5094	996	7015	157	7787	157	[illegible]415	157	1678	157	10215	3	1437
12	North Perambur	1674	1660	1210	1202	1004	1189	1891	5307	2008	7842	157	9296	157	8342	157	3410	157	11273	9	397
13	Pulianthope	2011	1928	1529	1479	1159	11[illegible]1	2011	7915	1829	13001	56	6412	56	13053	56	4156	56	13542	1	1235
14	Purasawalkam	2006	1980	1473	1432	1495	1248	2581	7936	5152	10952	155	6[illegible]51	315	9627	315	5001	315	14049	4	324
15	Kilpauk	685	680	578	537	499	1212	1880	2766	849	3668	155	2285	156	4784	156	5131	156	6891	...	111
16	Chetpet	1008	1004	669	654	591	1419	1580	250	770	3677	157	6046	156	9316	156	4842	156	9509	1	115
17	Egmore	1445	1438	825	804	791	1327	1145	6472	796	7454	156	5563	359	[illegible]	359	3354	359	8774	1	307
18	Saidapet	1948	1[illegible]97	1381	1357	894	1310	1581	2965	2138	6920	156	8644	156	8406	154	526	154	9446	2	123
19	Periamet	1053	1020	681	658	535	1124	1851	6441	644	6168	158	5[illegible]15	156	10853	156	3617	156	6006	3	301
20	Triplicane	3004	2646	1813	1774	1545	1260	3837	9294	2682	13315	157	10595	157	12307	157	12[illegible]2	157	9684	4	464
21	Mirsahibpet	1643	1631	875	859	890	1255	3181	6310	1554	7983	155	10134	155	10393	155	3414	155	8103	2	415
22	Mylapore	1279	1270	795	770	726	1223	3237	6443	1236	6985	157	4527	157	6307	157	2321	157	7934	2	294
23	Royapetah	947	939	568	553	549	993	380	2302	1364	5053	157	4706	156	4262	156	[illegible]71	156	4630	1	838
24	Mandavalli	781	776	606	489	440	1199	1968	3154	753	4778	157	4177	157	5577	157	2652	157	7869	2	191
25	Adyar	594	591	551	529	301	1175	2869	4677	6178	4500	157	4005	1[illegible]6	9601	157	6640	156	8669	1	183
26	Palmyrahkuppam	356	295	128	1[illegible]4	...	253	46[illegible]	552	219	1105	101	1203	101	2202	101	2718	101	2590	...	54
27	Teynampet	472	469	521	510	302	200	...	200	833	5210	52	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	535
28	T. Nagar	96	94	320	314	153	50	..	50	625	3140	52	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kodambakkam	...	...	292	285	...	...	...	...	1246	1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
30	Ayanavaram	808	808	620	590	78	414	..	..	1108	36[illegible]0	...	4682	...	4229	...	...	...	4757	4	312
		39934	38145	28129	27284	22641	30170	57913	144243	53938	212902	4169	182372	4779	228725	4933	79964	4933	247989	65	10655

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